The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 29. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Mrs. Elwin Booth is in very infirm health.

—Tell it in a whisper—Queen Vic weighs over one hundred and eighty.

—Canada sends $86,000 worth of horseflesh to the Centennial horse show.

—The colored Methodists of the South talk of turning ex-Senator Revels into a qishop.

—On a crowded day visitors pass each of the Centennial turnstiles at the rate of 1,300 per hour.

—During the last four years the membership of trades' unions in this country has fallen off fifty-eight thousand.

—The Bishops of Greece have requested that the Bible be excluded from the public schools, and their request is granted.

—The expense of producing Wagner's opera at Bayreuth was about $228,000, including the festivities connected with it.

—Disraeli, in one of his novels, called a peerage "a refuge for incompetency, or a step toward the grave." Wonder what he thinks now.

—A new Tilden daily at Cleveland has expired at the tender age of one day, and its creditors can't find that bar'l with the head knocked out.

—The Buffalo *Express* seriously asseverates that the papers read before the Scientific Convention in that city have an average weight of a pound to the square inch.

—A remarkable event occurred at Duxbury, Mass., a few Sabbaths ago. Captain John Southworth, 95 years old, was baptized and received into the Methodist Church.

—A Methodist young lady of Jackson, Miss., will, in a few days, publicly embrace Judaism, and immediately thereafter embrace a husband also of the same persuasion.

—The trouble with Mr. R. C. Newell (Orpheus C. Kerr) is a paralysis of the nerves governing digestion. He is convinced that his only hope of recovery lies in cooler weather.

—Who was she? Maine papers are telling of a New York lady who arrived recently at Old Orchard Beach with twelve Saratoga trunks, and only remained two days at that.

—The tramp who strayed into a farmer's premises and tried to make off with a cheese came out with a black eye, acknowledging that he had been rather dairylicked in the pursuit of his duties.

—This will probably be known as the "drift period" in politics, as there are so many men who seem to be setting their sails without any visible evidences of the possession of a rudder.

—The official report af the amount of tax received by the French Government from the amusements of Paris reveals the fact that the gay city pays 4,000,000 francs per annum for theatres and halls.

—The belle of Richmond, Virginia, (Miss Ould) has unexpectedly married a downy-faced youth six years her junior. The gossips called it a mystery until they found that the happy infant is worth $200,000.

—Don Pedro has preached Spain. He has finished up England, Belgium, Germany and perhaps two or three more countries, since he left our shores a month ago, and has Egypt and the Holy Land still to "do."

—The new necktie for ladies is made in the shape of a bell, and is called the Centennial belle. It is very comfy, and is very true to nature, except that the tongue is too small and isn't hung on the middle.

—Philadelphia is making a good thing out of the Centennial. Five foreign commissioners have already committed themselves to Philadelphia young women, and there is a reasonable chance of three or four more being bagged.

—David, the French composer, has died, honored and esteemed after a checkered and romantic career. Fanchon fascinated him in early life, but only proved to be the prelude to his fame. In this respect he resembled several eminent Americans.

—The robbery of General McClellan's house, some time since, has been traced to a young Englishman, who is said to have pawned a dress worth $600, and doubtless knows the thieves. Beside the dress about $7,000 worth of property was stolen.

—An imaginative correspondent of the *Graphic* says: "President Grant is like a matron whose years are rounded, her children grown, her vanity at rest, her beauty beyond unholy passion, and her repose unbroken by suitors, enemies, rivals, or discords."

—An old jackass pulled down his owner's vest, hanging in the stable, and chewed up $50 in greenbacks which were in the pockets, spitting out $2 in silver coin. And so that soft-money jackass is claimed by both the Peter Cooper and Tilden and Hendricks parties.

—St. Joseph *Herald:* It is impossible for the red man to struggle successfully against the influence of a high civilization, which is penetrating farther and farther into the depths of his native wilderness. A woman's bustle was recently found in a deserted Sioux camp.

—The business depression at Boston is driving many professional men into manual labor. Mayor Cobb recently had 800 applicants for two vacancies on the police force, and one of the men appointed is a recent Harvard College and medical school graduate, and a practicing physician, whose wife and babe were suffering for food.

—The *Nation* seems to have a mean opinion of Jekyll, the English humorist recently unearthed, and to fortify itself, quotes the following witticism, which we think very good: "An Irish barrister, just arrived from England had a bad habit of putting out his tongue. 'I suppose,' said Jekyll, 'that he is trying to catch the Egg lish accent.'"

—Painful rumors are afloat that the health of Governor Tilden is giving way under the severe strain and torture of the campaign. It is to be hoped that his health may be spared to fight the battle out. Mr. Greeley did not survive his defeat, and it would be a sad commentary upon American politics if the strain upon a Presidential candidate is such as to cost him his life.

—There is at the Munich Art Exhibition a gold vase set with 191 diamonds, 123 rubies, and 67 other precious stones. Another is sprinkled with no less than 991. In one of the departments is a carriage-of-state, made in the early part of the sixteenth century. It was once the bridal wagon—as it really is—of Prince John the Bold, of Saxony, at his marriage with Isabella of Cleves, 1527.

—The *Tribune* asks: "What shall we do for Opera?" Do without it, until the famous *prima donnas* and exacting tenors come down to a reasonable scale of prices—until managers put good music at the service of the people at prices within the compass of ordinary purses—Popular opera at popular prices will bring a profit—but a good many things will have to be changed before the lovers of music can be made happy.

—The vacation season began later this year, and is, apparently, ending sooner than usual. The scarcity of money, and the fact that all parts of our continent have been about equally hot, may have contributed to this fact. At any rate our streets are filling up with returned excursionists. There are many, also, who have not yet gone away, intending to concentrate all their energies on a September visit to the Centennial. It has been a hard summer for most of the proprietors of sea-side and mountain resorts.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* closes an article on "Business Prospects" with these cheering words. "We begin this business year, therefore, upon a solid basis; with the shrinkage taken out of values; with an increased export trade; with paper money approaching par with coin; with the finances of the Government greatly improved; with a stern public sentiment against corruption and extravagance; with a demand for lower taxes that will not be resisted, with economy in Government and society made fashionable, and with a country overflowing with the products of the soil. Here are all the conditions for renewed prosperity, and for a prosperity that will last because it can not be fictitious, and upon this basis we predict an improvement in business that will be marked, and grateful certainly to a people who have passed through so many years of shrinkage, disaster, and discouragement."

—The establishment of a branch house of A. T. Stewart & Co. in Chicago marks what will prove to be the first step in the decentralization of business in this country. Hitherto New York has been the metropolis, the largest importers and jobbers have had their houses there, and all other cities have been more or less dependent upon the metropolis. This new store, filled with a stock of goods worth two millions of dollars, and managed by Mr. Wm. Libby, the real head of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., is a notice to Western merchants that they will gain nothing by going further East than Chicago. That city will become the distributing centre of the great West, selling its goods to every State between the Rocky Mountains and the Ohio. Chicago is already a great distributing point. Formerly firms of John V. Farwell & Co. and Field, Leiter & Co., each do a business amounting to a quarter million a day, and there are others second only to these; but the establishment of such a house of Stewart's is, so to speak, "sticking in a pin" and marking a centre. Mr. Libby is sure to be followed by H. B. Claflin & Co. and others. William E. Burlock & Co., the largest shirt manufacturers in the country, with a factory at Bridgeport, Conn., are the first to follow, having telegraphed at once to a Chicago attorney to lease a store for them near Stewart's. Will any one be rash enough to predict that another generation will not see the New York store the branch and Chicago the headquarters?

FIRST EDITION.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech by Senator Booth of California.

His Views on the Finances—The Causes of the Hard Times Reviewed — The Copperheadism of Tilden and Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 31. — Senator Newton Booth, of California, spoke tonight at Terre Haute, and was greeted by a large audience, it being his native place. In regard to the charge of being discourteous to the Independent party in not acknowledging the nomination to the Vice Presidency by them, he said this was not true, that immediately after receiving the official notification he sent his declination to the committee and at their suggestion it was not to be made public until the vacancy was filled.

His speech was mainly devoted to the consideration of the different financial plans, and claimed it to be the duty of every one to put forward their views, and that the true plan will eventually appear. The hard and soft money men differ more as to the method, and not about general principles. Both agree that some form of credit will circulate as money, and that the best bank notes we ever had are secured by government bonds. All agree that there must be some plan of redemption, and it is a matter of surprise how little difference there is in these plans. He favored a Government bond interconvuivertible with currency, as self-regulating the volume of the currency referred. But who ever believed that this measure or any other would make money abundant so that it can be earned without toil would be doomed to disappointment. The

Seasons of Speculative Excitement,

when everybody seems to get rich, are followed by depression, when labor has to bear the double burden of paying past imprudence and present support. In this country, so rich in natural resources and so intimate in its connection with the civilized world, it is the contraction of business which contracts the circulation of money, and not the contraction of money which contracts business. He showed the fallacy of the idea that a demand for labor could be restored by Congress arbitrarily increasing the volume of the currency. An abundance of currency will not create that kind of business which is profitable to a community. A great deal of the depression now existing is the result of building railroads in advance of the wants of business, an extravagant power, and by the aid of State, county and municipal bonds, we are now meeting the draft drawn upon the future. Then well-directed labor is the only true source of prosperity. The amount of money in circulation will depend on the real demands of business. Its expansion and contraction are the effects of what we call good and hard times—not the cause. There is no escape from the inevitable law that for everything that is good the full price must be paid sooner or later.

The Former Prosperity.

Referring to the prosperity during and after the war, he claimed it was fictitious, that the revulsion seemed to come suddenly, but it had been in preparation. Institutions and companies combined to do business whose insolvency was known only to themselves. The great failure of Jay Cooke & Co. did not destroy the public prosperity, but only revealed its hollowness. You may have seen in the early spring a stream of water flowing from beneath a cover-lid of snow. The surface of the snow does not change from day to day, though the water is silently eating it out beneath. At length it disappears in an hour.

The Democratic Presidential Candidates

Referring to Tilden and Hendricks, he said: My friends, let me ask you in candor, if the rebellion had succeeded, the Confederacy been established, and the present Democratic candidates for President and Vice President had gone down there and run for office, could one utterance of theirs in their Northern homes have been quoted to prevent any Confederate from voting for them? Would not their Northern record have made them very eligible and proper candidates for the highest offices in the Southern Confederacy?

The New York Democracy.

SARATOGA, August 31.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning

Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the nomination was announced amid great applause. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Lieutenant Governor, and the names of Dorsheimer, Clarkson N. Potter and Manton Marble were presented. Finally Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer was nominated by acclamation. DeWitt C. Westo was nominated for elector at large, vice Seymour, Robert C. Earle for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Darius A. Ogden for Canal Commissioner, and Robert H. Anderson for State Prison Inspector.

UTICA, August 31.—Gov. Seymour, at 12 o'clock last night, telegraphed Judge Gray, President of the Democratic Convention at Saratoga: "I am compelled by obstacles which I cannot overcome to decline the proffered honor (the nomination for Governor). I cannot be a candidate for any office." The telegram was either not received or was not made public. This morning a committee from the Convention waited upon Gov. Seymour, and the declination of the night before was repeated. The committee returned to-day to Saratoga, and Mr. Faulkner, of the committee, said to the Convention: "I am at liberty to say to you that under the extraordinary circumstances attending that nomination Governor Seymour feels constrained to obey the wishes of the people who have so often honored him." Prolonged applause greeted this announcement. Yet the exact situation is stated to be as follows: Gov. Seymour has in no way qualified his positive refusal to accept the nomination for Governor. His declination was final, and will not be reconsidered, nor will he consent to the use of his name. The adjournment of the Convention leaves it with the State Committee to fill the vacancy. It is understood the position will be filled by some one who will conciliate all the interests in the party.

Speech by Hon. Carl Schurz.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Hon. Carl Schurz made his first English speech in the Ohio campaign to-night, at Robinson's Opera House. The building was crowded to its utmost, and the points in his speech were warmly applauded.

Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—J. W. Throckmorton and R. Q. Mill have been nominated for re-election to Congress in their respective districts in Texas.

MILWAUKEE, August 31.—At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Second District, at Madison, to-day, L. W. Caswell was nominated by acclamation.

DETROIT, August 31.—A. E. Chadwick, of Port Huron, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh District.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

One of the Principals Dies From the Injuries Received.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., August 31.—The steamer which left Philadelphia last night with the pugilists Weedon and Walker and their friends effected a landing on the New Jersey shore. A ring was formed near Pennsylvania, and the fight was commenced. It is said the sheriff made an effort to interfere, but was restrained by the mob. After a stubborn fight of sixty-two rounds, Weedon was declared the victor. The sheriff notified the crowd that he would follow the principals and such of their abettors as he could recognize to the full extent of the law.

The dead body of Walker was found this evening on the salt wharf at Greenwich Point, and was removed to his father's residence. The face and neck are battered dones. The face and neck are battered and swollen out of all shape. The police are searching for three men who were seen in a boat near the wharf, and supposed to have placed the body ashore. The police are also looking for Wheeden, the backers and all connected with the fight. Wheeden is said to be badly cut up.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—A young man called at police headquarters late this evening, and stated that after the fight Walker was laid on a table in the ring, and after night before was repeated. The committee returned to-day to Saratoga, and Mr. Faulkner, of the committee, said to the Convention: "I am at liberty to say to you that under the extraordinary circumstances attending that nomination Governor Seymour feels constrained to obey the wishes of the people who have so often honored him." Prolonged applause greeted this announcement. Yet the exact situation is stated to be as follows: Gov. Seymour has in no way qualified his positive refusal to accept the nomination for Governor. His declination was final, and will not be reconsidered, nor will he consent to the use of his name. The adjournment of the Convention leaves it with the State Committee to fill the vacancy. It is understood the position will be filled by some one who will conciliate all the interests in the party.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A New Sultan in Turkey.

The Turkish Minister has received the following dispatch from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31. — The cruel disease of which Sultan Murad Khan has been suffering ever since the tenth day of his accession to the throne, and which aggravation has been continually increasing, having put him in a manifest impossibility to take any more the reins of the empire, in virtue of the Fetva rendered by His Highness, Cherkh Ulislam, and conformably to the laws regulating the exercise of sovereignty in the empire, His Majesty Sultan Hamid, presumptive heir to the imperial throne, has been proclaimed to-day Emperor of Turkey."

Internal Commerce and Transportation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following commission of experts to furnish information regarding internal commerce and transportation: Albert Fink, of Louisville; Geo. H. Morgan, of St. Louis; Col. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit; Chas. Randolph, of Chicago; Col. Milo Smith, of Clinton, Iowa; Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston; Theo. F. Lees, of New York, and Geo. W. Porter, of Baltimore.

The Brewing Business.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has fixed the product from each bushel of grain used at sixteen quarts when the fermenting period is forty-eight hours, and fifteen quarts when seventy-two hours.

Dismissal of Clerks.

There were sixty-five dismissals yesterday in the United States Treasurer's office. Within a week all departments will have made the necessary reductions of clerical force.

The Duty of United States Marshals at Elections.

The circular to United States Marshals respecting their duties under the election laws was sent to the President last night for final approval.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The Murderer of Dinkgrove Not Captured—Another House Fired Into.

MONROE, LA., August 31.—The sheriff and posse returned from the pursuit of the murderer of Dinkgrove. They traced the tracks of his horse about three miles, and there lost the track. There is no clue whatever to the murderer. It is generally believed that the murder was the result of an old feud. The murderer took Plantation Lane in his flight. Dinkgrove had seen the man, and fully apprehended the danger.

The house of Captain Chambliss, who lives nine miles below here, was fired into. The family had come to this place two days before for security, leaving a young white man named Perkins, in charge of the premises. Perkins was sitting on a gallery, when a cap popped near the fence, when he arose. Then followed the discharge of a gun. His chair and the gallery post were filled with buckshot. Perkins got his pistol and pursued the man, who had fled up the road in this direction. No one was hurt. A freedman on the place confirms this statement. The whites are apprehensive, but are proceeding with caution.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

A New Schedule of Prices.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company has announced its price list as follows: Lump, per ton, $3.10; steamer, $3.10; grate, $3.35; egg, $3.35; stove, $4.00; chestnut, $3.00. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company will not issue a schedule, having determined to resume their monthly auction sales. The schedules of the other companies will be issued in a few days.

At a meeting of the Northern Anthracite Coal Association to-day the following scale of prices was resolved upon: Furnace lump, $3.50; steamboat, $3.50; grate, $3.50; egg, $3.50; stove, $4.15; chestnut at Rondout, $3.75.

HALIFAX, August 31.—One hundred and ten thousand tons of coal have been shipped at Picton so far this season.

Mining Suits.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The suits in equity brought by the Crown Point and other Comstock mines against the Sutro Tunnel Company to dissolve the contracts entered into by the former, on the ground that certain conditions have not been carried out by the latter, have been transferred from the Fifteenth District to the United States Circuit Court. This will not be acted upon in the courts. The Secretary of the Sutro Company stated yesterday that the bringing of the suits would in no wise affect the progress of the work, nor was any serious apprehended from them when they came up for trial. The average progress of the work on the tunnel is three hundred feet per month, heading now in a good mineral region, with daily expectations of tapping good bodies of ore.

Coal Miners' Strike in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The suspension of work by the coal miners of St. Clair county, Illinois, opposite this city, continues, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect for a settlement of the differences between the miners and operators. The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Carbondale, Ills., says the miners at the Murpheysboro, Mt. Carbon and Carterville mines, in Jackson and Williamson counties, struck for an advance of 10 cents, which was refused, and work suspended. These mines, as well as those of St. Clair county, furnish most of the coal consumed in this city.

Car Works Sold.

JEFFERSONVILLE, August 31.—At the Commissioner's sale to-day the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company of this city was sold under the foreclosure of a mortgage of $121,000 to secure the creditors. The property was purchased by a new company formed in the interest of the old stockholders and creditors. They have a large authorized capital, and will resume manufacturing cars. John Spragne is President and Superintendent, and R. M. Hartwell Secretary and Treasurer.

Miners Suffocated.

DENVER, August 31.—Fourminers, Fred Thauerkauff, Sr., John Cox, August Thauerkauff and Fred. Thauerkauff, Jr., were suffocated by foul air in a shaft near Central City, last Tuesday, Thauerkauff, Jr., had descended into the shaft to prospect, with a view to resuming work on it. His protracted absence led his father to follow him, and the other victims followed the father. All were dead before relief could be brought.

Another Threshing Machine Boiler Explosion.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 31.—By the explosion of a boiler attached to a threshing machine, near Dover, to-day, Geo. Bennett, engineer, C. Arnold and another man, unknown, were instantly killed. Everett Jones had a leg and arm broken, and received internal injuries. He will probably die. Several others were slightly injured. The cause of the accident was permitting the water to become too low in the boiler.

A Family Murdered in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Advices from Decatur, Texas, say Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, a step-daughter and four sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, last Saturday night, by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair are received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the family is rich.

The Mexican Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Advices received at the Mexican Consulate here from the seat of war in Sinaloa say everything is favorable to the Government. The revolutionists under Guerra who had captured Calican, the capital, and threatened Mazatlin, have evacuated Calican. Federal troops are now on the march to occupy the city.

Accident to a Picnic Party.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Through the recklessness of a drunken driver, yesterday, a wagon filled with people returning from a picnic of the Parkville (Brooklyn) Methodist Church, was overturned, and two gentlemen had their skulls fractured. Several had limbs broken, and one lady, Mrs. Nichols, was killed.

The Board of Pardons.

HARRISBURG, August 31.—No meeting of the Board of Pardons will be held in September, owing to the inability of several of the members to be present. The next meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, October 31, 1876.

Jesse Pomeroy's Sentence Commuted.

BOSTON, August 31.—The sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Moulton-Beecher Suit.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Mr. Beecher having moved for a change of venue in the suit brought against him by Frank Moulton, the latter has served a supplementary complaint, locating the action in this city.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Troubles in the Turkish Empire.

Another Sultan Deposed—Abdul Hamid Placed on the Throne.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—A council of Ministers and great dignitaries of the Empire have proclaimed Abdul Hamid Sultan, vice Murad, deposed.

LONDON, August 31.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Belgrade telegraphs to that journal as follows: Within the last two or three days heavy guns have been sent to Chupriga to strengthen the second line of defence. If Alexinatz is taken I should not place much reliance on any defence the Servians might subsequently make, except in the way of mere bush fighting. An examination by Russian, English and Servian surgeons fully confirms the statement that a large number of Servians wounded themselves in order to avoid battle. This practice has been made the subject of a strong report by the medical staff. It is stated the Turks have received a siege train from Nisch, and in default of an armistice something very decisive may be expected at Alexinatz.

A dispatch from Vienna says: At a conference at Belgrade, at which Prince Milan communicated his resolution in favor of peace to the representatives of the powers, Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative, asked how far Prince Milan was authorized to represent the Prince of Montenegro. Prince Milan answered that he had no direct written power, but from communications had with Prince Nicholas on the subject he thought he could speak for him also. This reply was only calculated to bring out prominently the informality of Montenegro's demand by proxy, which, if not cleared up, might later have led to all sorts of misunderstandings. The point has been, however, since cleared up by Prince Nicholas asking the powers directly to support the demand made by Prince Milan for both. This communication was made to Austria and Russia, which alone are represented in Montenegro, with a request to communicate it to the other powers. It seems Prince Nicholas is as anxious to treat as Prince Milan, for on Tuesday he again urged the subject, expressing an apprehension that Dervish Pasha was about to invade Montenegro, and anxiety to have this prevented by the White man named Perkins, in charge of the premises. Perkins was sitting on a gallery, when a cap popped near the fence, when he arose. Then followed the discharge of a gun. His chair and the gallery post were filled with buckshot. Perkins got his pistol and pursued the man, who had fled up the road in this direction. No one was hurt. A freedman on the place confirms this statement. The whites are apprehensive, but are proceeding with caution.

GOLDSMITH MAID AGAIN.

A Splendid Race—Four Fast Horses on the Track—Smuggler Puts the Maid to Her Best Paces—The Best Time 2:15¼.

HARTFORD, August 31.—From ten to fifteen thousand people were on the Charter Oak Park track to-day, and the sport was free for all race, for which four horses appeared, taking their places in the following order: Bodine, the pole, Smuggler, Judge Fullerton and Goldsmith Maid outside. After seven trials they got away, the Maid leading, Smuggler last. Fullerton led at the turn, Maid second, and the stallion last. At the quarter Fullerton led the Maid four lengths, Smuggler third, and Bodine breaking and last. Fullerton led to the three-quarters, the Maid second, the stallion third. There the Maid took the first. Smuggler forced his way to the second place, Fullerton falling back to the third. Down the home stretch the race was intensely exciting. Smuggler crowded the Maid closer all the way, and passed her just before reaching the line, crossing less than a length ahead, Fullerton third, Bodine fourth. Time—1:07, 2:15¼.

Before the first heat the Maid sold for $50 against the field $17. At the beginning of the second the Maid was even against the field. Maid and Smuggler got off together, Fullerton third. Smuggler led at the turn, with Maid third, Bodine fourth. At the quarter Smuggler was half a length ahead of Fullerton, and kept his lead to the finish. The Maid was second a half mile, and a length behind the stallion, Fullerton had broken and was last. At the three-quarters the Maid was two lengths behind Smuggler, who kept this distance to the finish, the Maid second, Bodine third. Time 2:15¼, 2:17.

Smuggler now became the favorite at $100 to $25 on the field. The start was given with Smuggler three lengths behind the Maid, Marvin, Smuggler's driver, nodding assent to the judge. This lost him the start beat him. The Maid took the pole away at once, Fullerton second, Bodine third, Smuggler at the turn eight lengths behind. After the quarter pole he passed Bodine, and then Fullerton, and finally passed Fullerton, going tremendously. From the three-quarters to the home he pushed the Maid very hard, and the two crossed the line together, making a dead heat, Fullert n third, Bodine fourth. Time 33¾, 1:07, 2:16¼.

Smuggler was the favorite in the fourth heat at $40 to $15. The Maid started half a length ahead, and kept the lead to the finish. Smuggler took the second place before the first turn, and held the second to the end. He was within half a length between the one-fourth and one-half, but fell back. Bodine broke at the one-fourth and was left behind. Fullerton kept third through the first half. Smuggler lapped the Maid on the home stretch, but broke at the distance line, and the Maid won easily, Smuggler second. Fullerton and Bodine just saved their distance. Time 33½, 1:08½, 2:17¼.

The Maid was the favorite in the fifth heat $50 to $25 on the field. The Maid led at the start, Smuglr half a length behind, Fullerton second at the first turn. At the one-fourth Bodine broke and fell out of the race. Smuggler took the second place near the half mile. The Maid led Smuggler by two lengths to the three-quarter pole, and had it easily down the home stretch, Fullerton third, Bodine fourth, saving the distance again. Time :34, 1:08, 2:18.

Fullerton and Bodine were ruled out of the sixth heat, not having won a heat. Smuggler and the Maid came up to the score after 6:30 o'clock. The betting was $100 to $30 on the Maid. She took the lead and kept it to the end. At the first quarter she six lengths ahead. This distance was reduced to two lengths at little more than half mile, but then the stallion broke and fell out of the race, just saving his distance on a run. Time 35½, 1:09¾, 2:19¾.

Summary:

Goldsmith Maid	2,	2,	0,	1,	1
Smuggler	1,	0,	2,	2,	2
Fullerton	3,	4,	3,	3,	3
Bodine	4,	3,	4,	4,	4

Time 2:15¼, 2:17, 2:16¾, 2:17¾, 2:18, 2:19¾.

After the race a collar of flowers was put on the Maid and a bouquet given Budd Doble.

A Man Kills His Wife's Paramour.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—The *Commercial's* Lewisburg (Ohio) special says Press Palmer, City Marshal, was shot and instantly killed to-night by N. A. Wireman. The latter's wife confessed to her husband to-day that she had been having criminal intercourse with Palmer, and Wireman shot him at sight. The murderer is now in jail.

Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, August 31.—To-day there were twelve interments of persons who died from yellow fever yesterday. The disease is confined to the suburbs. Wilmington, N. C., forbids all persons from Savannah from entering that city.

The Forest Fires.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Dispatches north and east report serious fires in the woods and much destruction of property. In some sections the long drought has parched the grass, and farmers feed grain to cattle.

Reduction in Coal Miners' Wages.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Delaware Lackawanna and Western, Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies will reduce the wages of miner's 10 per cent, beginning to-morrow.

Murder in Vermont.

DERBYLINE, VT., August 31. — E. C. Hayden this afternoon killed his wife, and probably fatally wounded his brother-in-law, C. O. Brigham, a lawyer.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Fifteen Men Killed Last Sunday—Four Dead Men Found in Buffalo Gap.

OMAHA, NEB., August 31.—A private telegram from Sidney, Neb., this morning, says Jones, in with Clark's pony express, brings the mail from the North. Deadwood was corralled by Indians four days. Fifteen men were killed last Sunday, and four men were found dead in Buffalo gap.

Second Dispatch.

OMAHA, August 31.—A. A. Jones, agent of Clark's Pony Express at Deadwood City, arrived at Sidney this morning. He says the Indians raided the road between Custer and Deadwood on the 20th inst., killing Weston Smith, a minister, and three miners, named Ike Brown, Pollins and Mason, carrying off their stock. On the 22d they raided on a party five miles south of Custer City, and killed James Kidd, Samuel Wallace, Jacob Woitley and Thompson. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Sioux from the hostile camp on the road to the agencies. Jones says the country is full of Indians. There is no truth in the statement that Deadwood is being corralled.

The Indian Commission—The Expedition Still Chasing the Fleeing Redskins.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 31.—The Indian Commission have been engaged here to-day in perfecting a plan of operations upon which to proceed on their arrival at the agencies. They leave to-morrow morning.

A courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry on the 20th inst., at the mouth of Powder river, arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. The command was then on a trail which was estimated at about 10,000 ponies. Camp fires indicate seven distinct bands. There is reason to believe the Indians are almost destitute of food, and traces left in the deserted camps indicated that they were reduced to the extremity of using raw hides for food. Gen. Crook fully expects to strike Sitting Bull in a few days.

Alleged Murder.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Dr. J. S. Williams was arrested here to-day charged with having committed murder in producing an abortion upon Miss Lou Bowman. The allegod evidence is very strong against Williams, who had been suspected previously, but never detected. It is now thought a dozen cases can be made out against him. In the examination before the authorities he was remanded to prison and bail refused.

The Centennial Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—The races to-day were not very interesting, owing to numerous withdrawals. The Londoner's withdrew from all the contests. Courtney of Union Springs won a single scull prize. The closest race of the day was between two crews made up from the Northwestern. The boat contained Gunnell and Cuelis, the other Kilbourn and Smith. The latter won in 10-2 1-2. The Dublin crew was the only one entered for the College race, and it pulled leisurely over the course, securing thereby the silver vase.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

The Conference at Castle Shannon yesterday—A Splendid Success — Programme for To Day.

The first day's service of the gathering of the Sunday School workers at the Castle Shannon Camp ground yesterday, was a decided success and more than excelled the expectations of the most sanguine friends. The singing of the Tennesseans contributed largely to the entertainment and profit of those in attendance, and the addresses were unusually practical and profitable.

The conference opened at the appointed hour when the audience was greatly disappointed to learn that Rev. Alex. Clark, who was announced to delivered the opening address, had been taken suddenly ill and was therefore unable to be present. In his absence Mr. Arthur D. Murray, of the First Methodist church, was called upon and delivered an address.

Rev. T. H. Colhouer then conducted the conversation on "Our Difficulties and How to Overcome Them," in which T. F. Scott, J. H. Baldwin and Rev. S. C. Faris took part. In the afternoon Mrs. T. J. Gillespie conducted a normal class on Primary teaching, developing the following points: 1st. Know thoroughly yourself what you attempt to teach to others; 2d. Teach a pure theology—children can understand the truths of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ; 3d. Teach plainly—don't soar above the children's heads; 4th. Don't make the mistake of supposing that in order to do this you must descend to mere baby talk—the most difficult truth can be brought down to the comprehension of the smallest scholar; 5th, Review thoroughly. Numerous questions were asked and rapidly and satisfactorily answered by the leader.

Following this Rev. W. R. Watkins, D. D., of McKeesport M. E. church, gave a lecture on "Child Culture," and Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., delivered an address on "The Preparatory Work of the Sabbath School Teachers." These were able and eloquent. We trust an effort will be made to have them put into permanent form for the benefit of the many who were not able to be present.

A normal class, conducted by J. H. Baldwin, Esq., on "How to Study a Lesson," was the next exercise. The following points were developed: First, Use the best commentary you can find; here, as elsewhere, "The best is the cheapest." Second, Begin early in the week; Third, Use a good reference Bible; Fourth, After you have compared Scripture with Scripture then use Bible helps, commentaries, dictionaries, &c., &c.; Fifth, Ask what the writer's spirit intend to teach; Sixth, Select illustrations carefully.

J. D. Carlisle, Esq., followed with the following points: Study prayerfully, promptly, patiently, perseveringly, practically.

Revs. Messrs. Wightnour and Watkins and T. J. Gillespie also participated in the discussion.

In the evening J. P. Orr, Esq., conducted a praise service, which was followed with an address by Rev. Alfred Wheeler, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, an "The demand for greater activity in Christian work."

Rev. S. C. Faris concluded the day's entertainment with a Stereopticon exhibition, to the delight of the audience.

The following is the programme for today: Singing by Tennesseans; Normal Class, subject, "How to Teach a Lesson," Rev. W. J. Hutchinson, pastor Penn Avenue Baptist Church, conductor; address, Rev. S. F. Frazier, pastor Third U. P. Church; Conference, Questions on Sunday School Work; Address, Rev. W. T. Beatty, pastor Shadyside Presbyterian Church; Bible reading; Normal Class, Sunday School Reviews; The School at Work, H. K. Porter, Superintendent; Address, S. J. Wilson, D.D., of Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny—Subject—"Biblical History," Praise Service, conducted by J. F. Robinson; Address, Rev. G. H. Humphries, pastor South Side Presbyterian Church; Discussion; Stereopticon.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The New Building—Alterations in the Old one.

About the beginning of July ground was broken in the rear of the present Western University for the erection of an additional building. The intention, it seems, was to erect such an addition as would better accommodate their increasing patronage for the present, and provide a suitable building for departments of law and medicine, now in their infancy, when the institution should be removed to a more desirable location.

The new building, now in its second story, will be three stories high, of brick, with neat stone facings, fronting Ross street and occupying about half of the yard. The first floor is to provide a large airy drill hall and armory for the military, and a lunch room where the students may be provided with comfortable dinners. The third story is to contain a large hall and, with the second, several recitation rooms for the preparatory department, which, we learn, is in a very flourishing condition under the efficient superintendence Prof. Sadden. The present building also undergone extensive changes. The Department of Natural Philosophy will occupy double its present space; that of Chemistry will occupy four large rooms while it is now crowded into one. The college chapel on the second floor has been divided into two fine recitation rooms to be occupied respectively by Profs. Barber and Griggs, instructors in the Latin and Greek languages. The departments of Engineering, Drawing and Mathematics generally will occupy substantially their present quarters. The new building will not be ready for occupation until about the middle of November. It is to cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

The faculty has undergone a few changes. Lieut. Osgood, from Oswego, N. Y., takes the place of Lieut. Ives, the Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Military Tactics. Lieu'. Ives a short time ago succeeded Lieut. W. B. McCallum and now is appointed instructor at West Point. Prof. Tucker, from New England, will be the instructor in English branches will be the Preparatory Department. Chancellor Woods is still at his post, apparently somewhat worn down by work, but otherwise as vigorous as before. The building fund has now been increased to over $200,000, one half of which comes from Wm. Thaw, Esq. It is to be applied to the erection of a building after a suitable site shall have been secured. It is said on good authority, that several are now in consideration but none finally decided upon as yet.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Industrial Matters in and About Pittsburgh.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

WELLS' glass factory, Brownsville, resumed operations the first of this week.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS are building a new addition to their foundry, on the South Side.

WE are informed that the Atlas Works will soon start again, under the ushces of Mr. T. N. Miller.

THE Richards and Hartley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of lamps and pressed table ware, resumed operations on Monday.

EVANS, DALZELL & Co., are putting up a new gas furnace for generating gas from naphtha, which is to be burned in the furnaces for tube making

THE Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car and Locomotive Works are running eleven hours a day, and also working a night shift from seven to eleven o'clock.

REESE, GRAFF & WOODS are running their steel works double turn and their iron works single turn, but are doing a little overwork while running single turn.

MOORHEAD & Co., of the Soho Iron Mills are running full time double turn, wholly on their exclusive product of sheet iron and the thicker sizes that are covered by this general term.

THE National Tube Works, of McKeesport, are running very full, night and day, and the same can be said of W. D. Wood & Co., the U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Works and Jones & Ingold's Steel works.

CARNEGIE BROS. & Co., of the Union Mills, have, in the language of Hong Loo, "much, big heaps" of work. The Union Mills are crowded with orders in their speciality of girders and other engineering irons.

THE Board of Directors of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, have decided upon a reduction in the wages of all employes, from the President down to the humblest laborer, of thirteen per cent., to take effect about the 1st of September. This reduction will also include the employes of Wood, Morrell & Co., in the stores at Hollidaysburg and Johnstown.

THE Keystone Bridge Company has taken

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103½

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

THE defeat of the London crew, in the Schuylkill race, is the more gratifying, that its members conducted themselve in a very ungentlemanly manner. To act as mere roughs, and secure success when against the Yale crew by palpable unfairness, will not commend them to the American people.

THE New York press does not accept SEYMOUR'S nomination as giving any particular strength to the Democratic ticket. All the papers agree that at most SEYMOUR will command only his party vote, which is not enough to elect him. Even the *Herald* regards it as a doubtful venture, and the *World* talks as though it were a forlorn hope, and a necessary choice. Not a very hopeful spirit in which to enter upon a campaign.

THE latest reports are that the Princes of Servia and Montenegro favor peace, although Russia demands merely an armistice till the preliminaries of peace can be arranged. This action on the part of Russia is regarded very suspiciously. It is thought that during an armistice, Russia will send enough volunteers into Servia to strengthen her army, so that it would be more effective than at the outset. The latest battles are reported as severely against the Turks, and if this is true there are strong probabilities of the struggle being maintained yet longer before an armistice, even, is reached. This war has in it a splendid opportunity for Russia to be revenged on the Turks, and it will be strange if she allow the opportunity to pass unimproved.

THE promised deposition of Sultan MURAD, and the elevation of ABDUL HAMID have taken place according to programme. Little dependence can be placed on the early representations as to the qualities of the Sultans that accede to the throne. Years before the now deposed Sultan was lifted to power, we remember reading a long and flattering account of his ability and accomplishments, and of the strong, positive, and yet liberal government he would give. When his opportunity came, he was found to be a weak, shiffling, miserable drunkard, his vitality exhausted, and he the merest debauchee. The new Sultan is declared to be a vigorous man, but it remains to be seen what he will prove. In reality, the manner in which the possible heirs of the throne are brought up, unfits them for the position of rulers. They are browbeaten and domineered over until not a spark of manhood is left.

TO THOSE who are preaching against protective tariffs, we may remark that a glance at the French tariff and its results will prove to demonstration that it is the wisest possible national policy to properly protect home industries. The result of her commercial treaty with Great Britain is that France, during its continuance, increases her imports almost *three* fold, and her exports *over five* fold. This is the kind of success which should stamp them as the great merchants of the day, and their government as the most profound student of political economy. With the example of France before us, and with the contrast of her prosperous condition with the depressed condition of Great Britain, how it is possible that any one in this land of ours should successfully advocate the doctrine of free trade? One needs but to study the propositions of the St. Louis platform in the light of the business condition of England, France, and our own country, to realize what a dangerous set of charlatans the Democratic party are. They cannot be arraigned in terms too severe as traitors to their country and her interests, political or industrial. They seem to willing to sacrifice anything and anybody to obtain political power.

THERE are some proceedings left pending in the House at Washington, which are prudently held in reserve till the elections are over; and others that have passed, which so nicely fit in with those held in abeyance, that it is not at all difficult to see exactly what they are driving at. In the first place, the House refused to make an appropriation of $6,000 for the examination of rebel war records, despite the fact that those records had already saved the Government over a million dollars in war claims by proving the claimants to have been involved in rebellion. Of course, evidence of that character is not desired by this newly-born set of reformers. At the same time there are pending in Congress rebel war claims to an aggregate of about $200,000,000. More than this, an attempt by resolution to pass on these claims once very nearly succeeded; and would have done so entirely had not Republicans called for the yeas and nays, thus frightening several of the Democrats from voting. Still further, there is a general bill pending in the House to authorize the Secretary of War to "allow reasonable compensation to the citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States during the late war." Suppose the present election were to favor the Democracy, does any one doubt that with Congress in their interest, and the executive departments under their control, they would push through all these enterprises to the bitter end?

THOSE who thought BLAINE a flash light, to go out as soon as the Presidential nomination should be made, were greatly mistaken. He has shown his manliness by coming firmly up to the support of HAYES and WHEELER, and is doing noble work in Maine. Says a correspondent, of him and others: "The reception the people of this State everywhere give Mr. BLAINE is very flattering. He has always been one of the most popular of the public men of Maine, but his remarkable victories in the House of Representatives over the Southern Democratic leaders, the persecutions he has endured, and his brilliant contest for the nomination at Cincinnati, have undoubtedly greatly increased the admiration of the Republicans of this State for their favorite Representative. He has entered the present campaign with more zeal than he has displayed in the management of any previous one, and those who know anything of his way of doing things do not need to be told that he has always been aggressive and energetic in conducting political contests in this State. The position which Gov. CONNOR holds, aside from his well deserved popularity, is sufficient of itself to attract great crowds wherever he is announced to speak, and when he and Senator BLAINE appear on the same platform on the same day, accompanied by Col. INGERSOLL, the fame of whose eloquence always precedes him, the town or county which does not turn out a good audience must be wrapped in political apathy to such a degree as to make it hopeless to arouse it this year. Mr. BLAINE is understood to intend to visit this city during the course of the campaign, and Allegheny county will give him a rousing reception.

THE *Dispatch* in its anxiety to give TILDEN a good character, in the face of yet undisputed evidence to the contrary, chooses to be personal. We have only to say that the statements of the *Dispatch* are not evidence of truth on any point; but that if it will make a distinct charge of what it insinuates, we will put it in the way of ascertaining the truth on that subject, in a very clear and emphatic manner. All this, however, has nothing to do with its course in aiding TILDEN to the extent of its ability. When TILDEN denies or explains, or some one authorized by him, furnishes an explanation of the double and conflicting swearing which has been proven by documents of unchallenged authenticity, it will be time to excuse him. We do not hesitate to declare, that as the case now appears, he is guilty of perjury. And inasmuch as his associations have been bad, it is clear that the case calls for explanation, if it is to be interpreted other than as it stands on its face. Yet in the face of the documents, and without explanation of any character, other than the lame statement of TILDEN'S Secretary that he *earned* the money in other years, the *Dispatch* goes so far as to invent an excuse, which is that TILDEN has given his word that the affair is all right, and his word should be taken. When the *Dispatch* sets out to be the Democratic organ, in Western Pennsylvania, it ought to boldly declare that it no longer supports the Republican party.

THE New York *Times* meets the whining element that would like to palliate the terrible perjury of TILDEN by the declaration that if he makes a denial that they stand ready to furnish proof acceptable in any court that the $20,000 of railroad fees formed but a small part of his income the year he swore it to be but $7,118. The *Times* is ayt to make good its charges. This illustrates the silliness of those papers which try to lift him up and give him a decent character in the face of his over conflicting affidavits. We are gratified that nearly every independent and some Democratic papers give TILDEN up. We only know one professedly Republican paper that pleads for him. Says the *Times* on this subject: "Save here and there some heedless or shameless country organ, the Democratic press has abandoned the attempt to explain away Mr. TILDEN'S perjury and fraud. As for the candidate himself, he seems quite willing to abide by the lame excuse of his secretary, that as the $20,000 fee from the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad was partly earned before 1862, therefore it could not all be included in the tax return for that year. We have shown, however, that, even accepting this theory, the accusation of perjury remains untouched. At least $11,500 of the fee in question was *earned* in 1862, according to Mr. TILDEN'S own statement, and not a dollar of that amount paid income tax. We shall, one of these days, show with some detail the chief source of Mr. TILDEN'S income in 1862 and subsequent years. Meanwhile, we trust that our Democratic friends will remember that it is a mere waste of time to quibble over the $20,000 fee in 1862, as if that were the sole item of Mr. TILDEN'S income about which we have any evidence. There are abundant data on which to prove Mr. TILDEN a perjurer and a swindler without reference to this fee or the time when it was earned—ample as the evidence is which it supplies without reference to anything else."

HORATIO FOR GOVERNOR.

Refusing he consented. HORATIO SEYMOUR is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. He positively declined to be a candidate, and wrote that he would refuse the nomination if it were tendered him, but it was tendered all the same. His Democratic friends doubtless remembered how often he had declined nominations before, in advance of their being made, and, hence, believed that one more repitition of the operation would do no harm. That he will accept we do not doubt. As against HORATIO SEYMOUR, as a candidate for a State office, there is less to be said than were he a candidate for the Presidency. We fully recognize the principle that a man must be, considered, with reference to the office he is nominated to fill, and not always with reference to his mere individual record. There are sound and strong papers in New York, who supported TILDEN for Governor, who positively oppose him for President, because, while they believe him better fitted than any other to cope with certain special evils, peculiar to New York, they do not think him fitted to represent the policy of the nation as President of the United States. Hence, while stronger and even bitter things were said of SEYMOUR when candidate for President, it is not the proper thing to discuss his candidacy for the Governorship from the same standpoint.

Personally, he is a man of agricultural and domestic tastes, and a good citizen. He was found unequal to an emergency during the war, but is believed to be devoted to the welfare of his State. In this he is no better than the Republican candidate. Both have filled the Gubernatorial chair, and both are well known to the people. The two parties are to be congratulated on their choice of candidates. Still, we regard MORGAN as much the strongest man, and the one destined to be elected. More or less national politics will enter into the canvass this year, and so far as these operate they will be unfavorable to SEYMOUR. While TILDEN is a resident of New York State, and will therefore employ every power at his command to carry the State, the belief is very widely entertained that if an honest election is held in New York city, the Republicans will carry the State by a very considerable majority. In such an event, SEYMOUE will be reckoned among the unfortunates, who reach after honors they cannot obtain. But we readily grant that the selections of Gubernatorial candidates in New York lifts politics to a much higher plane than is usual, and is, thus, a promise for the future. We do not think that either candidate in New York would do otherwise than honestly, and both are men of clear perceptions and positive convictions. They possess sufficient independence of character to do what they deem to be right. Yet in view of national affairs, and the value of the electoral vote of New York in determining them, we sincerely hope the Republican party may carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

The influences which led to the breaking up of the coal combination, are so similar to those locked to to break up our freight discriminations, that a brief account of the situation may not prove uninteresting. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company having, in 1872, obtained a new charter, as the Reading Coal and Iron Company, to own and work coal mines in this State, bought coal lands in Schuylkill county, capable of producing 2,700,000 tons annually, paying for them $60,000,000. Other interests in that county produced 3,242,000 tons. These several interests united, agreeing to fix prices and amount of production at monthly meetings. The first fixing of prices was in January, 1873, to which the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company were parties. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and the Reading Company subsequently united. In February an advance in the price of coal was fixed, and so, from time to time, the prices have been ever since fixed. In January, 1875, the companies established regulations for the trade. Each of thesix companies was to be allowed to deliver at the shipping points 10,000,000 of tons. This arrangement ran on until February last, when ASA PACKER, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, refused to join the combination, but agreed to carry out the wishes of the companies operating in the Lehigh region. But in April it was discovered that the Lehigh Valley operators had sent 100,000 tons of coal to market more than their proportion of the whole production. This breach of faith was patched up temporarily, but the bad faith was repeated, and, finally, at the August meeting, the whole combination was dissolved. All the companies engaged in this ring were coal mining as well as transportation companies, except the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Central Railway Company of New Jersey, the latter owning the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railway. It was the railway companies not in the combination, in conjunction with coal operators who did not own roads, that broke the combination.

How long this open arrangement, now existing, will be allowed to continue, remains to be seen. The first result will be a bitter fight, on the part of the largest operators, to crush out the weaker. Those having both railroads and coal lands will fight the other two classes,—the independent operators, and non-coal owning railroads. Naturally the first pinch of the war will be against the independent operators. If they can be bought or crushed out, then the coal transporting roads, which do not own the lands from which they derive their supply, will have to submit to any rules the combination may impose. With the vast capital owned or controlled by the combination, the war will be very severe, but the outcome cannot be at all doubtful. We imagine that unless the Lehigh road and the New Jersey Central have carefully counted the cost, they will be subjected to a very severe squeeze, ere long. We suppose PACKER must have some plan of operations, or he would not fly in the face of the combination as he has done. At any rate, the war is no small affair; and while it may develop slowly, it will be all the more bitter in the end.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A perceptible anti-Tilden wave is in motion. Sober second thought started it.

THE political skillet is getting hot and the sizzle of the Democratic party becomes more and more audible as the cookery advances.

TILDEN once said, during the war, that "Every soldier sent by Lincoln into Virginia was constitutionally guilty of trespass, and justly liable to punishment under the common law."

No less than eighteen Democratic papers in Indiana have bolted Tilden, and now support the greenback Presidential ticket. The Republican press of that State is a unit in support of Hayes and Wheeler.

WANTED—A big sponge, to wipe out a very bad personal record, found inconvenient to carry in a campaign for the Presidency. A bar'l of money will be paid for a superior article. Address S. J. T., No., 59 Liberty street, New York.

ANY one wanting a photograph of Uncle Samuel, a sample of his handwriting, or a lock of his hair, can obtain it by addressing a note to No. 59. Everything can be had there, in fact, relating to Mr. Tilden but a fac simile of his income return after the year 1862.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)*

IT begins to look as if the general investigation into the Democratic administrations preceding the war will be needed. The few specimen steals that are being incidentally discovered promise rich results. Those old Democratic fathers could steal by the million even in the days of small things.

THE "reform" cry, as a mantle to cover all the sins of the Democracy, is a failure. The country has come to the conclusion that a mere promise to reform from such a source, coupled with the sort of surrender to inflationists and to the worst elements of the party everywhere that has lately been common, will be merely a hindrance to reformation.

THE New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "The Tilden campaign in this State is the most extraordinary one I ever saw. The leaders, both great and small, all over the State, who have formerly been the wheel-horses in the contests, now stand in the attitude of cursing Tilden in private, and talking for the Democratic ticket in public."

GENERAL P. M. B. YOUNG, who was a Confederate Brigadier General, and who has served four terms in Congress since the war, said in a recent speech at Carterville, Ga.: *"It is an act of great forbearance to permit a Republican to reside in the South."* He might well have added, for it was undoubtedly in his mind, that "forbearance will cease to be a virtue if Tilden is elected."

AN Indiana paper says that the Democrats of Brown county, that State, capped the climax of idiocy by hoisting a soldier's gray shirt, stained red to represent blood, on a pole, and marching with it at the head of the procession. Of course this was designed to ridicule what is known as the "bloody shirt" rhetoric of the Republicans, but it would not have required an ounce of brains to see that it would react with terrible effect on the Democrats. No soldier could witness the spectacle without indignant rage.

IT will not improve the chances of Tilden to break up Republican meetings and egg and mob their speakers, as the Memphis *Avalanche* reports was done at Vicksburg on the 28th. The fight in this country for "free speech" must go on until in every part of the land men of all races and colors are permitted to freely express their political opinions unmolested. The attempts to secure a solid South by such means will have a reactionary effect in the North, and that means Republican administration for some time to come.—*Cincinnatti Commercial.*

Letter From Kansas.

LOUISBURG, KAN., August 26, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

This town is situated on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, forty miles south of Holden, Mo., where the road intersects the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Five years ago there were but six houses in the town, and now we have a population of over four hundred. We have a number of fine stores, all doing a good business; three good churches, two of which were erected this summer, and a good school house, at which the best teachers are employed.

This is said to be the best county in the State. It is well watered and there is plenty of excellent timber. There is some fine land, both improved and unimproved, for sale in this neighborhood. I have just returned from a trip through Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentubky and Pennsylvania, but I found no place that pleased me so well as this. We have excellent crops of all kinds. Kansas is up to the times, as was demonstrated at Philadelphia.

We are going it strong here for Hayes and Wheeler. Cooper and Carey, and Tilden and Hendricks have no show here.

If any of your readers desire information concerning this country they can have it by addressing S. V. SCOTT.

The Campaign in Mercer.

GREENFIELD, MERCER CO., PA., August 29, 1876.

At a meeting of the Republicans of this place, held on Monday evening, August 28th, we had the following speakers, who gave long and able addresses to suit the times—their subjects varied from finance to the school question: Robt. Morrow, Esq., from the Fifth ward, Allegheny; Messrs. Jackson and Stewart, from Mercer. To Mr. Morrow, who is here on a visit, we give due credit for his exertions in this county in favor of the Republican ticket, and for his able speeches in different places. This county is good for its usual Republican majority—from 700 to 800. We are sorry Mr. Morrow will leave for Allegheny on Saturday, as we will not be able to hold another meeting before that time.

SECRETARY.

A FRENCH WATERING PLACE.

Scant Bathing Costumes—Women as Swimmers—A Pretty Woman's Graceful Somersault.

Henry James, Jr., writes to the New York *Tribune* from Etretat, a French watering place on the coast of Normandy: The spectators and the bathers commingled in graceful promiscuity; it is the freedom of the golden age. The whole beach seems to be a large family party, in a family which should have radical views as regards some prudish prejudices. There is more or less costume, but the minimum rather than the maximum is found to prevail. Bathers come out of their dressing-houses wrapped in short white sheets, which they deposit on the stones, and thus they take an air-bath for some minutes before entering the water. Like everything in France, the bathing is excellently managed, and you feel the firm hand of a paternal and overlooking government the moment you issue from your hut. The Government will on no consideration consent to letting you get drowned. There are six or eight worthy old sons of Neptune on the beach—perfectly amphibious creatures—who, if you are a new-comer, immediately accost you and demand pledges that you know how to swim. If you do not they give you much excellent advice, guide your infant steps, and keep an eye on you while you are in the water. They are, moreover, obliged to render you any service you may demand—to pour buckets of water over your head, to fetch your bathing sheet and your slippers, to carry your wife and children into the sea, to dip them, cheer and sustain them, to teach them how to swim and how to dive, to hover about in short like trickling Providences. At a short distance from the shore are two boats, freighted with more of these marine divinities, who remain their perpetually, and take it as a personal offense if you catch a cramp or venture out too far.

There has, I believe, never been a life lost in bathing at Etretat, and this fair record is a part of the fortune of the town. I see no reason why it should ever be tarnished, however, for the French are noticeably good swimmers. Every one swims, and swims well—men, women, and children. There has been especially struck with the prowess of the ladies, who take the neatest possible headers from the two long plunging-boards which are rigged in the water upon high wheels. As you recline upon the beach, you may observe Madamoiselle X. issue from her cabin—Mlle. X., the actress of the Palais Royal Theatre, whom you have seen and applanded behind the footlights. She wears a bathing dress in which, as regards the trousers, even what I have called the minimum has been appreciably reached; but she trips down, surveying her breezy nether limbs. *"C'est convenable, j'espere, eh?"* says a Mademoiselle, and trots up the spring-board which projects over the waves with one end uppermost, like a great see-saw. She balances a moment, and then gives a great aerial dive, executing on the way the most graceful of somersaults. This performance Mlle. X. repeats during the ensuing hour, at intervals of five minutes, and leaves you, as you lie tossing little stones into the water, to ponder the curious and delicate question why a lady may go so far as to put herself into a single scant, clinging garment, and take a straight leap, head downward, before 800 spectators, without violation of propriety—leaving the impropriety to begin with her turning over in the air in such a way that for five seconds her head is upward. The logic of the matter is mysterious; white and black are divided by a hair. But the fact remains that virtue is on one side of the hair and vice on the other. There are some days here so still and radiant, however, that it seems as if vice itself, steped in such an air and such a sea, might be diluted into innocence. The sea is as blue as melted sapphires, and the ragged white faces of the bordering cliffs look like a setting of silver. Every one is idle, amused, good natured; the bathers take the water as easily as mermen and mermaids. The bathing men in the two *bateaux de surveillance* have taken aboard a freight of rosy children, more or less chubbily naked, and they have nailed a gay streamer, and a rude nosegay to their low mastheads. The swimmers dip and rise, circling round the boats and playing with the children. Every now and then they grasp the sides of the boats and cling to them in a dozen harmonious attitudes, making one fancy that Eugene Delacroix's great picture of Dante and Virgil on the Styx, with the damned trying so scramble into Charon's bark, has been repainted as a scene on one of the streams of Paradise. The swimmers are not the damned, but the blessed, and the demonstrative French babies are the cherubs.

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS

What to Wear and How to Make It.

Some few hints of fall fashions are becoming public, though the heat and dullness of the season have combined to make this popular branch of Parisian intelligence far later than usual. And I hereby warn every woman to whom some shade of cardinal red is not becoming that she had better go and commit suicide at once, or else incontinently dye—her tresses. For that color is evidently going to be the rage this coming season—not in dress—of course not for a woman arrayed in a gown of that hue would look like a magnificent red bird, or an embodied scarlet fever—but in all sorts of dainty trimmings—in ribbons, bows, plaitings, pipings, on bonnets, dresses, slippers, fichus; wherever the cardinal red can perch itself, there it will be. Materials, and especially silk goods, will come in tints especially prepared to harmonize with this favorite shade. Of these, a rich dark olive and a dark green, and the new and beautiful dark blue, will be the most effective, with ecru and cream color for evening dress wear, and with black silk, velvet or satin for elderly wearers. The cardinal red now comes in all shades, from the bright hue of a poppy-petal to the dusky tint of a venerable and weather-beaten brick. Of course much art is necessary in assorting the precise shade of the trimming to that of the dress itself, a brighter hue being appropriate for black and dark brown than would be suitable for blue or for ecru. On the brighter colors, such as the new blues and olives, very little must be used, or the effect would be too glaring. A sort of outlining of the architectural lines of the costume, so to speak, with here and there a gleam of ribbon or a bow, will be sufficient. For evening dress wear a new and lovely shade called the Ophelia (Rossi brought "Hamlet" into fashion in Paris), has just made its appearance. It is an exquisite tint of pinkish lilac, something between lilac and plush color, but more inclined to the former than to the latter. It lights divinely, and, trimmed with white lace, is simply indescribably lovely. The new styles of dress seem devoted to the task of making a woman look as unclothed as possible.

For evening dress wear muslin or cambric petticoats are to be suppressed altogether, the necessary flannel skirt being replaced by a skirt of elastic woolen webbing, made as narrow as the wearer can possibly get along in with comfort. The bottom of the ball dress is to be filled in with a graduated series of wide cambric ruffles, edged with lace, and highly starched, but not extending higher than an inch or two above the knees. Thus arrayed, with every superfluous inch of the dress-skirt gored away and suppressed as far as the knee, and tied tightly back, and with the corsage cut almost sleeveless, and as low as the limits of respectability will permit, how much of a Parisian ball-room belle will be left to the imagination I should like to know. The polonaise for house and street dresses will be extremely popular, and also a new style, which consists of a close-fitting corsage, shaped like a long cuirass and coming down well over the hips, to the edge of which the skirt is to be attached by means of buttons or strings, the juncture being concealed by an artfully arranged hoop-like drapery.

An East Indian Lady.

Mrs. L. H. Green, who is connected with the Woman's Dispensary, Barielly, India, says in a recent letter: "People of all classes come to the dispensary. Ladies of the higher class spend so much of their time in retirement that they are glad to go out under any pretext which may seem to their friends respectable. A few days ago a bright little woman came to the dispensary closely concealed in her covered dooley, and after receiving her medicine anxiously inquired which road led to the railroad station. She laughingly said in reply to queries, 'It will be a long time perhaps before my husband lets me come out again. I am determined to see the railroad carriages, engines, etc., that the English talk so much about, or will bribe my servants, and my husband will never know it.'"

—Boston, notwithstanding its Puritanical origin, its churches and ministers, and its Radical Club, is making a bad name for itself. How Cotton Mather would have been shocked had he known that, with a population of 350,000 people, Boston would consume 720,000 bottles of lager beer per day, or over two bottles for every man, woman and child! Making a deduction, however, of 250,000 for women and children, total abstinence people and moderate drinkers, and we have 100,000 grown-up people consuming 720,000 bottles, or over seven bottle per diem? Taking into consideration the other liquors that are consumed, it is pretty evident that Boston is the hardest drinker in the United States. There is need of crusaders in the Hub.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DREAMLAND.

BY ISABELLA M. MORTIMER.

Dreaming of kindlier, warmer suns,
Dreaming of happier hours,
We dwell in a future that never sheds
O'er our heads its living flowers;
In fancy we gather with eager glee
What fate dooms to perish in infancy.

The youth is dreaming of laurels won
On the battle-field of life,
He sees the hour of triumph near,
Nor rocks of the years of strife;
Yet his flashing eye shall be sunk and dim
Ere the victor's wreath may be wove for him.

The maiden dreameth the dearest dream
The human heart may treasure,
Of a sun-lit home where faith and love
Flow forth in ceaseless measure;
Let her dream—nor whisper the future brings
No rainbow hues on its darkening wings.

Let them dream—they will rouse at duty's call,
Eager for nobler doing,
Will catch the light on her steel-crowned helm,
And turn from fancy's wooing,
And visions of love and of fame will die
As the sunset gleam from the wintry sky.

And yet—though the dreams of earth be fair,
God grant that a dreamless sleep
May seal the eyes that have learned too well
O'er waking thoughts to weep;
Till a morn shall break in their darkled sight,
Crowning earth's dreams with a truer light.

Washington's Watch.

Up to three or four days ago a Detroit pawnbroker had on sale a watch which he exhibited in his show window as "General Washington's faithful watch." Along came a troop of excursionists the other day, and one of them saw the watch, was overcome by a rush of sentiment, and he went in and paid a good round price for the ticket. It got first-rate time while the buyer walked four or five blocks, and during the next two hours it would run for one minute and stop for two. He found his way back to the shop, handed the watch over the counter, and said:

"Here, give me half what I paid you."

"Is there anything the matter with the watch?" asked the seller. "Don't you feel able to carry a watch which the great George Washington once carried?"

"I'm perfectly able to do that," said the down-hearted stranger, "but I can't spare the time to look up the blacksmith who put in the running-gear, and have him hammer out some new wheels."

He marched off in the cause of sentiment, and when the crowd filed down to the depot he was the only one whose breath didn't smell of raw peanuts.

A Frontier City.

Deadwood City lies in the bottom of a long and deep gulch, through which Deadwood and Whitewood creeks wind their tortuous way close beside each other. The name of the region is derived from the vast number of dead pine trees which line the hillsides in all directions and lend a gaunt and spectral appearance to the landscape. The city itself lies through a greater part of the gulch bottom, and consists of a double row of rough board and log cabins lying on either side of the single street. The day of our arrival being Sunday, the town was thronged with miners, who had come in from their claims in the vicinity to spend a tithe of their vast earnings of the week. Standing at the head of the thoroughfare and looking over the long stream of moving humanity, I estimated the number of persons to be about 5,000. Gambling saloons, dance houses and barrooms were all in full play, opening publicly from the street. A little knot of people gathered with uncovered heads in the middle of the roadway marked the progress of an afternoon prayer meeting—the solemnity of worship, surrounded by the reckless hilarity of a frontier mining camp. The contrast was sharp and striking.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

MOHAIR ALPACAS.
At 23c, all the latest fall styles and shades of Mohair Alpacas.
At 25c, new fall shades in Alpacas, Poplins, Cretonnes, Debeges, &c.

PLAIDS.
At 25c, worth 37½c, bargain in Mohair Plaids.
At 28, 31, 35, 45c, &c., very choice line of Mohair Broadcloths.

FALL DRESS GOODS.
At 12½c, most decided bargains in new Fall Dress Goods.
New Tycoon Repps, Plaids and Stripes in new and beautiful fall designs and colorings.
Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Merinos, Mohairs, &c., in new fall shades, at lowest prices.

CASHMERES.
Black Alpacas from 15c per yard up. The most remarkable bargains ever offered in these goods.
Black Cashmeres from 45c to $1. The best values to be found in this country.
Pongee Silk Broadcloths at 45 and 50c.
Spun Silk Plaids at 37½c.

BLACK SILKS.
At 75c to $3.50, Black Silks. Although Silks have advanced, ours still remain as formerly, and admitted by the best judges to be fully one-fourth under usual prices.

COLORED SILKS.
At $1 to $2.50, Plain Colored Dress Silks. Also a very choice assortment in Striped and Barred Silks.

BLACK ALPACAS.
We have received this day from Europe (direct) two cases of Black Alpacas, which we shall offer at very low figures, viz.: 35 and 45c. These Goods cannot be excelled at such prices in goods at 62½ and 75c, for finish and quality.
Extra bargains in Grey Debeges at 22 and 25c.
Plain and Twilled French Debeges at 37½c, worth 50c.

FLANNELS.
A complete assortment in Plain and Twilled and Barred Flannels, less than usual prices.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans and Waterproofs.

Great Sale
OF
DRY GOODS
TO QUIT THE BUSINESS,
NOW GOING ON
AT
A. W. ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.
THE
Entire Stock to be Sold.
Prices not so much an object as to close out the stock as soon as possible.
Call and secure some of the bargains we are offering.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

Goods Must be Sold.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
As a meeting of my creditors has been postponed until September 5, the sale FOR CASH of the entire stock will be continued for their benefit until that time. Many of the goods are selling for half price. Stock of Fall Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ribbons, Furnishing Goods, Bags, &c., &c., is very complete.
Ladies' All-Wool Vests, 75c.
Men's Vests, 35c.
Germantown Yarns, 7½c per oz.
Shawl Straps, 25c.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 to $5.
Balbriggan Embroidered Hose, 20c.
Sash Ribbons, 12½c per yard.
Gents' Fine Shirts, $1 to $1.50.
Call Early and Get the Bargains.
J. D. Carlisle,
87 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe,
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
BARR & MOSEB,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

PATENTS.
PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1853.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE
FALL TRADE!
We desire to inform our many customers and the public that we are now fully prepared to meet all their demands for
FALL DRY GOODS, ETC.
All Departments of the House are now and will be kept fully supplied with everything new and desirable to be found in the American and European Dry Goods markets, which will be offered at prices guaranteed to be as low as they can be bought in the United States. Doing an entirely CASH BUSINESS, and having STRICTLY BU

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 1, 1876.

Save the somewhat active movements of the oil market, there is nothing of especial interest to note in financial matters. The oil rise has not yet reached the banks, so as to create a large demand for money. We strongly suspect that margins are very freely used, which enable the speculators to have large transactions on very small capital. The banks go steadily forward, making small earnings, and as few losses as possible.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in a review of the past week's business, says: "The past week has exhibited considerable improvement in many departments of business, and once begun, people are beginning to take heart as to the enlarged results of the regular fall trade. The movement of the grain trade has been quite sluggish, and the prospect for shippers does not promise well for two or three months to come; but in cotton and petroleum there has been a large business transacted, both for home and foreign consumption, accompanied by a further advance in value. The present high prices may ultimately tend to check the movement in these articles and cause a reaction in prices, but yet there is no appearance of such a result, and the markets are firm at the rise. Manufacturing industries are also improving, but in some branches the prices of raw material and cost of production are relatively higher than manufacturing of staples, and production is checked. The retail trade moves very slowly, but there is some prospect of reaction as the season approaches for taking in supplies for fall and winter use. With the exceptions noted above prices have been generally steady. Currency is abundant and held at fair rates on the proper security."

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

In an article on the Southern trade the Philadelphia *North American* says in reply to a Southern paper, which claimed that the North became rich off the South: "To the average Southern mind there seems to be only one side to this account. All that the South buys of the North is patronage. All that the North buys of the South is regarded as a favor bestowed upon us. Tobacco, oranges, sumac, fresh vegetables, live stock, wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, molasses, rice, etc., pass into Northern markets and find ready purchasers, and are well paid for. Even Southern industries depend largely on Northern markets, and there are eminent political economists who hope to see the South become the chief seat of cotton manufactures. But surely the North has some rights of its own, and has sufficiently proven in the war its self-sustaining power."

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

An important amendment to the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was passed by last Congress, and is not generally known to those whom it interests. Under the former revised statutes bankrupts were obliged to apply for a discharge from bankruptcy within one year after the adjudication, but under the new law at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee, at any time after the expiration of sixty days and before the final disposition of the case the bankrupt may apply to the Court for a discharge from his debts.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

As an evidence of the condition of the dry goods market, it is announced that, in view of the improved demand for prints, the Sprague mills in Rhode Island, Manchester, Connecticut, and the print works, which have been idle for several weeks, will start up at once.

CALIFORNIA BANK CAPITAL

Is over thirty-six millions, and the bank deposits in the State are above $117,000,000. By an act of the last Legislature banks are required to publish twice a year an official statement of their assets and liabilities.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	—	5-20's 1865 coupons	118¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118	10-40's coupon	115¾
" 1865	—	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1865 new	113	New 5 per cents	115
5-20's 1867 coupon	118¾	10-40's coupon	115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	61¾
L. C.	88¾	Toledo & Wabash	2¾
C. C. C.	84	Harlem	137¾
St. Paul	31	Adams Express	105
Do. Pref	65¾	American Express	59¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	U. S. Express	53
Do. Central	29¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84¾
Northwestern com	37	Quicksilver	13¾
Do. Pref	74¾	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	11¾
Cleve. & Pitts	91¾	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

Gold	114	Cen. Trans (A)	44
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	138	A. V. R. R.	7.30 (B)
Old Creek (B)	102	P. C. & St. L.	80¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	53¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, August 31, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2 on call; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $60,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $407,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 486½@489. Gold opened at 109¾, declined to 109¾, and advanced to 110, at which it closed. The carrying rate was 2 per cent., and borrowing rates 2 per cent. to flat. Governments closed strong. Railroad bonds were firm this afternoon on a moderate business. State bonds were quiet. The stock market opened with unimportant changes from yesterday's closing prices. During the first half hour the general list advanced ¼@¾. At the first board the market became heavy, with St. Paul and Erie noticeably weak, and prices fell ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter Milwaukee & St. Paul. Erie declined 1½ per cent. Later there was a further decline of ¼@1¼ per cent., the latter Lake Shore and Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, followed by a recovery of 1-8@¼, the latter also Lake Shore.

During the closing hour stocks were strong and higher, the best quotations of the day having been made in some instances. The advance from the lowest point of the day ranged from 1-2 to 3 3-4 per cent., and business was quite large. Delaware & Hudson Canal advanced to 84 1-4, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 83 3-4, New York Central to 91, Michigan Central to 92¾, Erie to 19¾, Lake Shore to 53 1-4, Northwest common to 37, preferred to 69½, Rock Island to 103¾, St. Paul common to 31 1-8, preferred to 66 1-4, Ohios to 11 1-8, Western Union to 69¾ and Pacific Mail to 23¾. The other changes were slight. The market closed active and strong with a better feeling. Among the transactions to-day were 17,000 shares Erie, 36,300 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwests, 4,000 Rock Island, 2,300 Pacific Mail, 18,000 St. Pauls, 4,300 Ohios, 16,000 Western Union, 37,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 8,500 New Jersey Central, and 9,000 Michigan Central.

Governments. — United States Coupons 1881, 117½; 5-20s '65, 112¾; do. new, 113; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 118½; new 5s, 115½; 10-40s, 115; coupons 118¾; currency 6s, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 49½; do. new, 49½; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 100.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69½; Quicksilver, 10½; do. preferred, 17½; Pacific Mail, 22¾; Mariposa, 6; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 60; New York Central, 106; Erie, 19¾; do. preferred, 35; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 93; Panama, 26; Union Pacific, 61½; Lake Shore, 53¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 37½; do. preferred, 69½; C. C. C. & I., 84½; New Jersey Central, 41; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 31; do. preferred, 66; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 2; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 11½; Ohio & Mississippi, 11½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 13; Central Pacific, 10½; Union, 106½; Union Pacific land grant, 104; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 95½.

LONDON, August 31. — The bullion movement of the Bank of England to-day was £277,000 in, and £254,000 out, principally to Portugal. The specie in the Bank of England decreased £185,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 61 per cent. The remaining three hundred millions of the United States funded loan was offered for subscription to-day at 103½. The *Financier* says: "Its issues will probably have little or no effect on the money market, the operation being a substitute for existing stock; but some effect will be produced while deposits are locked up, pending the receipt of the new bonds."

Consols: 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105½; do. '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 18.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The *Journal of Commerce* says: "The crisis in the coal and iron trade has assumed a serious aspect. It is stated that Swan, Coates & Co., iron masters, have filed a petition in liquidation, and that the Lockenby Iron Works Company, Thomas Vaughan & Co., Thomas Charlton & Co., and R. H. Charlton have decided on a similar step. The liabilities of Thomas Vaughan & Co. are one million sterling."

PARIS, August 31.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,001,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 106f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, August 31.—United States new 5s, 103¾.

LISBON, August 31.—The monetary crisis has subsided. The Bank of Portugal continues its transactions as usual. All the other banks and bankers have declared that they will not avail themselves of the decree of the 18th inst. suspending payments.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 31, 1876.

There is possibly a little more cheerful feeling in business circles, but it is not all that could be desired by any means; however, it is comforting to learn that matters are looking better elsewhere. Our commercial exchanges, especially from the west, generally report declaring that there is a better feeling in business circles than has prevailed for several months.

The leading articles of merchandise present nothing particularly new or important, or to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

APPLES—The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand; quotable at $4 25@5 00 ₱ bbl for choice.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—Common Soda (48 ₱ cent.) 2¾@3c; Refined do. (58 ₱ cent.) 3¾@4c; Pearls, 7½c; Potash, 6½c; Flour Spar, 2; Arsenic, 5c; Black Lead, 4c.

BUTTER—The supply of fine table Butter continues light, scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm, but common to prime to choice are packed, in firkins and tubs, 22@23c; do roll, 23@25; creamery, 28@30c. There is not much inquiry for the common and medium grades.

BROOM CORN—No. 1 hurl, 8½@3; No. 2 do, 7@7½; choice brush that will work up, 6¾@6¾; do. covers, 6@6½; do. corn and insiding, 5½; inferior 4½@5; crooked, 3½@4.

BERRIES—Are about out of season; we continue to quote at 90@1c per bucket.

BROOMS—There is a continued steady demand; trade has picked up very materially during the past two weeks; both the wholesale and retail trade appear to be buying freely and stocks in first hands have been considerably reduced. No change in prices. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

No 1 Hurl—plain handle	$1 80
No 2 Hurl do	1,75
No 3 Hurl—painted	2,00
No 4 Hurl do	2,50
No 4 Stock braid	2,50
No 5 Stock Braid	2,75
No 5 Hurl	2,75
No 6 Hurl	3,00
No 3 carpet—wired finish	3,50
No 4 carpet do	3,75
No 5 carpet do	4,00
No. 3 Fancy Parlor	3 75
No. 4 Fancy Parlor	4 00
Rattan (extra heavy)	5 00
Whips (6, 8 and 10 inch)	1 25@2 00
Fly Brooms	1 50@1 75
Misses'	2 00

CHEESE—The market is still reported quiet, but prices are maintained and no declines is probable, July make, 8@8½c is the trade. August make, of which little or none has reached here as yet, will rule higher than July make.

EGGS—There is an increasing demand, and with a light supply, quotations are firmer and advancing; we now quote at 18@19c.

FISH—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way:

	₱ bbl.	half bbl.
No 1 Shore	$17 50	9 00
No 2 Large	13 00	7 25
No 2 Medium	9 50	5 00
No 2 Fat	9 00	4 75
No 3 Large	11 25	6 00
No 3 Medium	8 25	4 50
No 3 Fat	8 00	4 25
Split Labrador Herring		5 75
White Fish		5 25
Lake Herring		4 50

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade, and there is a firmer feeling in sympathy with wheat, but prices have undergone no change recently. Some few lots of half old and half new wheat Flour have offered and found ready sale at fair rates, but as yet very little flour made altogether from new wheat, has found its way to this market, and, moreover, dealers generally are not disposed to handle it just yet, being apprehensive that it might not pan out well. Mill floors are firmer, apparently than winters. Following are the jobbing rates:

Red winter wheat flours	$6,00@6,50 ₱ bbl.
Amber winter wheat flours	6,00@7,50 "
Spring wheat flours	5,75@6,25 "
Patent process and fancy white	8,00@9,00 "
Rye flour	4,50@4,75 "

GROCERIES—Some of our merchants are doing a very fair business, while others are doing but nothing. There is an increasing demand for Coffee and the market, especially for fine grades, is firmer, but prices are without change. Sugars continue to receive considerable attention, but prices are weaker, and our latest advices from the refineries, at this writing, indicate an early decline. However, the market usually weakens about the close of the fruit season.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¼@7¾ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf 13	Standard B 11¼
Crushed 12¾	Standard Ex C 11¼
Powdered 12¾	Refined Yellow 11¼
Powdered 12¾	N. O. new crop 34@ 39½
Standard A 11¾	

SYRUPS.

Choice 65	70
Prime 50	55
Fair 45	50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	
Fair	strictly prime 62
	Demara ..... 50@5

TEAS.

Young Hyson ..... 35@0	85
Gunpowder ..... 45@0	90
Imperial ..... 40@0	85
Oolong	35@85
Japan	40@55

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio ..... 23 a	R Rio (5 pkgs) .. 23¾
Prime Rio 21	R Rio (cargoes) .. 23
Good Rio 20 a21	Roasted Java 36
Old Gov Java .. 32	

GRAIN—There is a very fair demand for Wheat, and while the tone of the market is firmer, prices remain as last quoted. No. 1 red winter, $1,10a 1,12½; No. 1 amber, $1,15a1,18. The Chicago market continues to rule steady, and the outlook is not encouraging for the sheets, of whom there are quite a number hereabouts. The Oat market continues firm, with a fair demand and a light supply, but prices are not quotably higher; new and old are quoted at 35@35c. As noted in our last, the former are not turning out near as well as expected before harvest. The receipts of Corn continue light, but the supply appears to be in excess of the demand and prices are weak but unchanged as stated 50@53c, car lots; 52@52c, according to quality. Rye quiet and unchanged; 68@69. No movement in Barley in our market as yet. The largest sale made in Chicago this season was reported on Tuesday, comprising 40 car loads of California Bay brewing at $1,10. It was bought mainly by Chicago brewers, and the whole amount, 45,000 bushels, is to be shipped inside of 60 days.

HAY—New crop, loose, from country wagons, $14@16 according to quality. Baled cannot be laid down here to afford a margin for profit, hence the market is bare, but there is little or no demand.

OILS—Extra No. 1 winter laid on, 90c; No. 1, do, 85c; No. 2, 76; white Miners oil, 60; yellow, 57; summer do, 45; Lard and lower oil holders are said ous to reduce stocks and if possible close out. Linseed oil is quoted at 53 for raw and 55 for boiled. Carbon has advanced 5@6c ₱ gallon within the past week, and we now quote at 22@22½c.

ONIONS—Continue dull, but nominally unchanged; $1,50@2 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at 35@60c ₱ bushel, and scarce. Sweets quoted easier; $2,50@3 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $4,50@5 ₱ bbl for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—While there is a continued fair demand for the Hog products, prices are weak and lower just now as if a still further decline was not improbable. Mess Pork and Lard have been particularly weak recently; it is probable the bears have had something to do with it.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	Mess Pork ₱ bbl. $19,00
Do. Canvassed 15	Short Cut do 19,00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	Lard, prime leaf, tes 11¾
Do. Canvassed 10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres 12¾
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—
Do. Canvassed 14¾	Do. ¼ bbls. 12¾
Dried Beef Ex S. C.	— Do. kits 13¾
Do. Canvassed 16	Do. 3 lb caddies. 14¾
Beef Tongues S. C.	— Do. 5 lb do 14
per doz	— Do. 3 lb pails 14¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾ Do. 5 lb do 14¾
Short Rib Sides	11 Do. 6 lb do 14
Clear Sides	11¾ Ham Sausage

PEACHES—$1,50@2 per box.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the crop 40@45c ₱ pair.

PLUMS—Quotable at $1@1 per box, as to quality and size of box.

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull; No. 1 city rendered 8@8½c; do. country, 7@7½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted in a jobbing way at $2,30@2,35 ₱ bu. No movement in Clover or Flax Seed.

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 85c ₱ bundle; medium, 82c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla 35@42½c ₱ ream; Dry Goods, 7½c@8,50; No 1 Manillas, 10a11c ₱ ₱; No. 2 do, 8a9c; Hard ware do, 6a 8c; Tea do, 8a9c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) $35@40 ₱ 1,000; Do. (½ bbl) $28@32; Grocers Bags (1 lb) $1,80 ₱ 1,000; 2 lbs do, $2,70; 5 lbs do, $3,70; 10 lbs do, $6; 6 lbs do, $5,50; 20 lbs do, $10,50.

WOODEN WARE—We note a fair demand at old prices. Nearly all the manufacturers are kept running steadily to fill their orders, and there is no disposition shown to cut prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. Tubs ₱ dozen	$6 00
No. 2 do	5 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Climion do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90ca 1 25

WINDOW GLASS—The prices of double strength glass been reduced, the reduction being made to enable our manufacturers to compete with French plate. Discounts quoted at 40 and 10 per cent. off, western list for 300 boxes and 40 for a less quantity.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'th.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 8 75	$ 6 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	7 25
9 by 14 to 12 by 17	4 75	8 25
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	5 50	9 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22	6 00	9 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	6 50	10 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	7 50	10 50
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	7 50	11 50
28 by 30 to 24 by 44	9 00	12 50
28 by 46 to 30 by 56	9 00	13 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		14 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		16 00
34 by 58 to 32 by 60		17 50
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		20 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 31, 1876.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	128 cars.	4 cars.	10 cars.	4 cars.
Saturday	15 "	2 "	6 "	7 "
Sunday	51 "	25 "	25 "	10 "
Monday	35 "	30 "	8 "	6 "
Tuesday	19 "	116 "	18 "	30 "
Wednesday	1 "	29 "	12 "	12 "
Thursday	4 "	4 "	12 "	5 "
Total	343 "	210 "	97 "	75 "
Last week	188 "	180 "	94 "	112 "

CATTLE.

While prices on all grades have ruled lower, business has been quiet active during the past week; the best evidence of this is the fact that the sales foot up 3,627 head, against 3,172 the preceding week, when they were rather above an average. Notwithstanding the offerings were large, the receipts of local cattle footing up 210 cars, there were very few shipped on in first hands, and when we left the yards to-day, there were but two cars reported unsold; indeed, there is reason to believe that a larger number than was on sale could have been disposed of at the reduction, which salesmen generally quoted at 10@15c per cwt. Buyers generally bought freely, and the number taken by the regular eastern buyers was unusually large.

The attendance of country buyers was not as large as usual, and the number bought for shipment to the eastern part of the state was comparatively light in consequence, but the deficiency was more than made up by the Philadelphia and New York buyers, who had a larger force on hand than usual. Up until noon to-day Philadelphia buyers had brought 79 cars; New York, 51 cars; and country dealers and butchers, 103 cars, making in all 223 cars, against 198 cars the preceding week.

The quality of the shipping cattle was rather larger than it has been recently although they sold up pretty well to last week's prices, as there was an increased demand; but, on the other hand, the common and medium grades, notwithstanding the comparatively light supply, were not much declined from 10@15c per cwt, the consequence of a diminished demand. Stockers were not as much sought after as usual, and prices were weak and lower, while as regards Texans there were but very few here and very few wanted.

The market, taking it all in all, was all that could be expected; indeed, in view of the increased supply, it was rather better, and the feeling at the close was better than when it opened as the yards were cleared and the reports from New York more favorable.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	5,00a5,25
Good 1,350a1,400 steers	4,75a5,00
Fair 1,200a1,300 steers	4,00a4,25
Stockers, 800a900 lbs	3,25a3,75
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,00a3,50
Texans	2,50a3,00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was rather quiet on Monday and Tuesday, but yesterday and to-day, it having been developed that the run was light, a firmer feeling was manifested, and all the good fat sheep were picked up at an advance of 15 to 20c per cwt. On Wednesday morning sellers realized the situation, and the supply, particularly of good fat sheep, was scarcely equal to the demand and they were not long in putting up prices, and the market to-day, under the influence of the more favorable advices from New York, was even better than that of yesterday. There were less inquiry for second rate and prices ruled a shade lower, and lambs were also very dull, although there were but few good ones on sale. In a word, notwithstanding the diminished supply there was no improvement in prices, except for good fat sheep, of which the offerings were scarcely sufficient to meet the demand.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,00a5,25
Good 85a90 lbs	4,50a4,75
Good 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Fair 65a70 lbs	3,50a3,75
Common 70a75 lbs	3,00a3,50
Stock Ewes, ₱ head	$1,75a2,75
Lambs, 60a65 lbs	3,50a5,00

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light, and the market has been quite steady during the past week; the fluctuations in prices were slight, unusually so, but the market to-day was easier in tone, in consequence of a decline in Chicago. The quality, for some days past has been rather better, not so many grassers and more corn beginning to come forward, but the latter, as always the case, sold much more readily and at better prices relatively than the former. Shippers generally give grass hogs a wide berth when they can obtain corn fed, and at a difference of from 40 to 50c per cwt. in favor of the latter. As we close our report, the pens are pretty well cleared, but the feeling, for the reason stated, is weaker.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs (ss)	5,50a6,60
Bacon Hogs (180a200 lbs)	6,50a6,60
York Hogs, as to quality	6,25a6,50
Roughs	5,00a5,50

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

On all domestic wools the market has a continued firm tone, and for the best lots of the fine grades fleeces, &c., some holders are asking extreme figures, indeed, a little more than the market will readily be obtained. Buyers are in attendance and the demand as a whole may be called very fair, but business does not show the same decided spirit as early in the month, and operations are evidently being conducted with greater caution. Two or three influences tend to produce this result, the principal of which are undoubtedly the increased cost and the fact that previous free purchases here and at the other seaboard wool depots have given many manufacturers a supply to carry them for some time, in a few cases this accumulation being considered to be sufficient to satisfy running wants for nearly or quite six months. Accumulations in the country, too, though to a certain extent out of reach for the time being, are very fair, and it is believed that after harvesting recovered from the excitement consequent upon the rather unexpected favorable turn in the market, holders will be willing to offer their supplies on a somewhat less extravagant basis than that from which asking rates are now fixed. Any further important addition to cost here on clothing wools would be likely to check the demand for this article, which has for a long time been shut off from competition. Taken altogether, our wool market may be considered in a good healthy state, with present and prospective movements fair at about ruling rates, but not much disposition existing for any speculative spirit beyond the extreme warranted by developed influences. We hear of a few sales, but many dealers are unwilling to report at this time of the week, and we omit a record which, under the circumstances, must necessarily be imperfect.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

The activity has somewhat abated, the manufacturers being at present sufficiently supplied, but among the trade considerable animation is still apparent in filling old orders. Supplies from the West continue to arrive freely, but as they are mostly on account of former contracts, the stocks do not accumulate to any extent. The outlook at the Eastward is most encouraging. In some descriptions of woollen fabrics business exhibits more vitality, but values do not appreciate. 1,000,000 lbs sold at the following prices: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 37a40c; X, 37a39c, ¼-blood, 36a37c; ¼-blood, 33a34 c; fine unwashed, 21a23; medium un washed, 27a28c. Combing—washed fleece, 42a44; unwashed fleece, 33a34. Michigan, Wisconsin and Wisconsin—XX and above, 32a35; X, 32a35; ¼-blood, 34a35; ¼-blood, 33.—*Press.*

Cranberry Crop

Reports on the cranberry crop are as follows: The *Producers' Price Current*, of New York, says:

In New Jersey the season began with every prospect of a very large crop, but drought and the vine worm have caused so much damage that the best informed men do not now estimate the crop above that of last year, and should we have as much rot as we had last year the crop will be further greatly reduced. Cape Cod reports great injury from June frosts and drought, and estimates place the prospective yield considerably below that of last season, which was small enough. In Wisconsin great injury is reported from too much rain, and estimates place the crop no larger than the very small yield of last season.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	Aug. 28, 1876.	Aug. 30, 1875.
Wheat	1,025,946	827,067
Corn	1,668,042	2,302,260
Oats	104,551	358,895
Rye	109,888	42,759
Barley	226,682	13,836
Total all kinds	1,227,099	2,833,825

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 18,487 bu, No. 1 and 89,384 bu, No. 2.

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 94,307 bu corn, 5,428 bu. barley, and a decrease of 50,825 bu. wheat, 9,802 bu. oats, 38,051 bu. rye.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	Aug. 26, 1876.	Aug. 19, 1875.	Aug. 28, 1875.
Wheat, bu	2,836	2,674	4,767
Corn, bu	59,183	77,102	271,028
Oats, bu	74,264	66,376	78,378
Rye, bu	60,854	61,707	52,261
Barley, bu	4,851	3,686	.....

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: No. 3 white Wabash new $1,07½; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,15; amber new $1,11½; No. 3 red new $1,02½; rejected red 86c. Corn steady; high mixed 47¾; low mixed 46½c; no grade 45½c; damaged 40c. Oats dull; No. 3 25c; No. 2 white new 34 1-2c; rejected 28c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 30, 1876.

The market for Crude was comparatively quiet, and while there was less fluctuation in prices the general feeling appeared to be weaker, although it was quoted steady in the forenoon. United certificates, according to our latest advices from the source of supply, at this writing, were quoted at $3,37½a3,40, and immediate shipment at $3,75. However, notwithstanding, there is less activity and there has been, as compared with the early part of the week, quite a reaction in prices. There is no abatement in the excitement, and the course of the market is being watched very closely and with great interest.

Refined was reported very dull with buyers and sellers still wide apart in their views; yesterday, Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery was quoted nominal at 25½ bid, and 27½ asked; to-day—24½ bid, and 25 asked; a difference of 2 cents ₱ gallon.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; countries, $1,90; city make, $1, final, 30, as to size.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co...	Phila. 4,238
J. A. McKee & Son	Warden F & Co	do. 568
Central R. Co	Central R. Co	do. 197
Total		5,003

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 94c cash; 94¾a94¾c September; 95¾a95¾c October; No. 3 82c; rejected 66a68c. Corn unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 42¾c cash and October; 42¾c September; rejected 40c. Oats dull and lower; 31a31¼c cash and option. Rye steady at 57½c. Barley firm; 75a80c cash; 75c year.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, but generally higher; $15,55 cash and options; $14,30 year. Lard unsettled, but generally lower; $9,25 cash and options; $8,75 the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,09.

On call board wheat was higher; 95¾c September; 96¾c October. Corn firmer; 42¾c September; 42¾c October. Oats higher; 31 3-8c September. Pork higher; $15,65 September; $14,30 year. Lard firmer; $9,55 bid September.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Flour: shade firmer; receipts 8,000 bbls.; supra-fine western and State $3,50a4,25; common to good $4,15a4,60; good to choice $4,70a5,15; white wheat extra $5,20a7,50; extra Ohio $4,40a 7,50; St. Louis $4,00a6,50. Rye flour $4,75a 5,00. Corn meal dull. Wheat better demand; No. 1 spring $1,18a1,22; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,03a1,06; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,02a1,05. Rye steady at 82a83c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 167,000 bush.; western mixed hot 51c; do. ungraded 55a57c. Oats shade firmer; receipts 12,000 bush.; western mixed and State 34a42c. Hay and hops dull. Groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unsettled; crude 14½c; refined 25½c; cakes 29a30c; naphtha 13½c. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firm at 40½c. Rice steady; 16a20c. Pork dull at $16,30a16,45. Beef quiet; middles dull; western long clear city 9½c. Lard dull; prime steam $9,80a9,85. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady; 3a9½c. Whisky nominal at $1,12½a1,13.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 31.—Refined petroleum 17d.

ANTWERP, August 31.—Refined petroleum 45f.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton quiet at 6d; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; American 4,200. White wheat average California 9s 4d a9s 6d; Club 9s 8d@10s; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 9da8s; winter 9s 4da9s 6d. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 11d. Lard 49s. Cheese 46s. Tallow 41s

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—Petroleum dull; refined 25a26c; crude 17a18c. Clover seed; new 14c. Flour firm; extra $4a4,50; Minnesota family $6a6,50. Wheat dull; red winter 90ca91,06; amber $1,20a1,23; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,02a1,04. Corn steady; yellow 55a56c; white 53c. Oats dull; western mixed 32a39c. Cheese firm; 7¾a8¾c. Whisky $1,13. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 27a28c; first 23a25c; western extra 18a20c; first 16a17c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1,06. Corn firm at 45a46c. Oats dull at 35a42c. Rye firm and quiet at 57a58c. Barley dull at 70a80c. Pork unsettled; cash and options $15,50@$15,50¾a16. Lard dull; steam 9¾c; kettle 11¾a12½c. Bulk meats steady at 8a8¾c. Bacon steady at 8 1-4, 8 5-8a9 5 8c. Whisky dull; unchanged at $1,10. Butter dull and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Penn. red $1,16; amber $1,21a1,30; No. 2 Western $1,25; red western 85c. Corn steady at 54½c. Oats dull; 35a37c. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull at $18,00. Bacon: shoulders 7¾a8c; clear rib 9¾a10c. Lard 11¾a11¾c. Butter unchanged. Whisky firm; western $1,12a1,12 1-2. Petroleum dull; 12¾a 12 1-2c crude; 25a28c refined.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,00; amber $1a1,06. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firm at 36c. Pork dull at $17a17,25. Bulk meats 6½, 8 1-2. Bacon 8¾c. Bacon steady at 7¾, 9, 9 3-4 and 10 1-2c. Lard dull at 14¾c. Whisky dull at $1,10.

Boston.

BOSTON,

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, shifting to cooler northwest and northeast, partly cloudy weather, with light rain.

In Memoriam.

This evening a meeting of the High School Alumni Association and of former pupils, will be held at the High school to take some action in respect to the memory of the late Prof. Horace W. Bancroft. The deceased, while living, had by his courteous deportment and by his scholarly attainments, won the high esteem of all with whom he mingled, and it is deemed fitting that those who knew him best, should formally pay tribute to the excellencies of his character. It is hoped that every Alumnus and all the other pupils will be in attendance.

THE WEATHER.

What Kind of Weather We Had During August.

Sergeant Mitchell, of the U. S. Signal Service Department, makes a report of the weather for last month, from which we made the following extracts:

Highest barometer, 30 227 on the 21st at 7 A. M.; lowest barometer, 29 681 on the 19th at 4:23 P. M.; range, 0 546. Highest temperature, 96.5° on the 5th; lowest temperature, 49° on the 28th; range, 47.5°.

Prevailing direction of the wind, northwest. Greatest velocity of the wind, 20 miles per hour, at 2 P. M. on the 30th; total number of miles traveled, 3,251.

Rainfall, 2.72 inches. No. of clear days, 3; No. of cloudy days, 6; No. of days on which rain fell, 14; No. of fair days, 8.

Comparative temperature—1873, mean, 72°; 1874, mean, 70.4°; 1875, mean, 69.8°.

Comparative Precipitation—1873, 5.19 inches; 1874, 1.98 inches; 1875, 2.19 inches.

DEFEAT AGAIN.

The Alleghenys Badly Bounced by the Louisville Club.

The Louisville club had it all their own way at Union Park yesterday and administered to the Alleghenys the worst drubbing they ever got. The game was altogether one-sided, and therefore exceedingly tame and uninteresting to the very large crowd, numbering, doubtless, fully two thousand persons, that witnessed it. The Alleghenys not only had more errors than usual, but the Louisvilles batted McKelvey's balls awfully. Never before was his delivery so badly punished. The visitors made eighteen base hits, with a total of twenty-three, while the Alleghenys made only four. As the game presented no special features of interest, it is unnecessary to dwell upon it. The score is therefore appended, as follows:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	B.	H.	P.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	O.	R.	B.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Quest, 2 b	5	0	0	1	2	3	0	Gerhardt, 2 b	4	0	0	1	2	3	1
Nelson, s. s	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	Devlin, p	3	1	1	1	0	4	0
McKelvey, p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	Hague, 2 b	2	1	0	2	3	2	0
Kemp, l. f	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	Hallman, c	4	0	0	1	6	1	0
Cummings, 3 b	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	Snyder, c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Williamson, r	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fulmer, s. s	3	1	2	0	3	3	0
Wilkinson, 1 b	3	0	0	1	9	0	1	Hastings, r. f	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lane, c	3	0	0	1	1	5	0	Ryan, l. f	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
Hamm, c. f	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	Allison, 1 b	3	2	0	2	9	0	0
Total	27	0	1	4	16	13	4	Total	27	6	3	10	27	12	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Louisville	1	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	0—10

Allegheny—Fly catches, 11; struck out, 1; wide pitch, 1; passed ball, 1; base on balls, 1. Louisville—Fly catches, 10; passed balls, 1. Total bases—Allegheny, 4; Louisville, 23. Three base hit—Fulmer. Two base hits—Hague, Fulmer and Ryan. Left on bases—Allegheny, 4; Louisville, 11.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Stars, 7; St. Louis Browns, 0.

Indianapolis—Buckeyes, 10; Indianapolis, 0.

THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY.

An Interesting and Important Work to be Done To-day.

Great interest is felt in all circles touched by the petroleum trade over the gauging which is to be done to-day, throughout the oil regions, to ascertain the amount of petroleum on hand in all the oil regions. This movement to gauge the oil originated with the Parker City Oil Exchange, and will be made under the following resolutions passed by the Exchange:

Resolved, That the committees originally appointed to ascertain the expense of gauging the tanks throughout the oil regions be and hereby are authorized to have this guage taken on September 1st, 1876, and to make all necessary arrangements therefor, and for reports thereon.

Resolved, That the committee having the guage movement in charge shall take an oath that they will not reveal any information until the report has been made to the Exchange; also, that the guagers taking such guage shall be required to take a similar oath.

Resolved, That the committee from this Exchange be and they are hereby instructed not to surrender any returns in the gange committee until all members of the general committee shall take a similar oath to the one that the committee of this Exchange takes.

Resolved, That all the committees appointed on the gange movement meet at Foxburg or some other neutral point in the oil regions, and that when the report is compiled that the result be telegraphed simultaneously to all the Exchanges in the oil regions.

This gauge movement, it is thought, will definitely settle the important question as to the supply on hand and tankage capacity. Operators are waiting with feverish anxiety for the figures.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

A Fine Display in the Art Gallery—Negotiations for More Paintings—The Balloon Ascension Yesterday.

One who visits the Exposition only occasionally can readily perceive that it is rapidly gaining in attractiveness, and of course that is the magnet that will draw visitors. Many features of interest have been added within the last few days, and the management say that, although the building is fast filling up with exhibitors, application is for ample room to be received daily. The increase in attendance would be manifest to a blind man. While he could not tell it from the use of his eyesight his sense of hearing alone would confirm it. The sales of tickets show that each succeeding day's visitors exceeds in number the previous day's by from two to three hundred. Yesterday there were more people from the country than at any time since the opening of the show.

Last night a GAZETTE reporter took a stroll through the Art Gallery, and found every available inch of space occupied by pictures. The display of paintings unquestionably surpasses that of last year, particularly in point of character and quality, which are the chief features. Mr. Clarence M. Johns, in whose charge the gallery is, confirmed the writer's judgment as to the superiority of the collection, and says that so many choice and elegant paintings are not often to be seen together. He was found busily engaged at his desk in the preparation of the catalogue, which will be ready in a day or two. The negotiations have instituted negotiations for two immense paintings now in Philadelphia, entitled "Jerusalem as it Was" and "Jerusalem as it Is," exhibiting that great city in its brightest and palmiest days and in its desolation and ruins. The prospect of procuring them is said to be very good, and should they be secured the beauty and value of the Art Gallery will be very materially enhanced. Both paintings are as large as "The Battle of Lookout Mountain," which was on exhibition last year, and in Philadelphia, where they have been displayed for some time, have excited the greatest interest.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Gilbert made a very successful balloon ascension, though at the beginning he narrowly escaped a repetition of his recent experience among the chimneys and house-tops of Robinson street. Relieving the vessel of the weight of a couple of bags of sand, to prevent it from coming down, which it was doing with great rapidity, it shot up with terrific velocity into the upper atmospheric strata and did not cease to mount toward the heavens until it had attained a height of two miles, the greatest reached since the opening of the exhibition. The Professor had with him two pigeons and a dog. It was his intention to attach the latter to a parachute, and send it on a gentle descending voyage earthwards, but the poor animal seemed so much out of place, and bore on its face an appealing look so nearly human, that he took pity on it and kept it with him until he landed. After crossing the Allegheny river three times, and traveling a circuitous route of about twenty miles, Mr. Gilbert effected a safe and easy landing on the farm of Mr. Joseph Weichel, about a mile from Ross' station, on the West Penn railroad, near Claremont. He spent the evening at a picnic at Moyer's grove. The dog he had with him he gave to Mr. Weichel.

Extensive preparations are being made for the Holland wedding which, with its attendant preliminaries and ceremonies, will occupy three days next week.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, 23 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

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Splendid Wheat From Kentucky.

We are receiving daily from Kentucky the finest white wheat we have seen for years. Our famous Pearl Mill 2 Star Flour is made from this wheat, and we can this year sell this brand of flour at lower price and of better quality than ever before. Ask your grocer for this flour, and be sure our name is on the barrel or sack.

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DAILY EVENING TRAIN

On Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh Division,

Leaves Sailsburg station, directly after evening services. This is the only train running from the camp grounds after evening service. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

PRESBYTERIAN PICNIC.

Grand Gathering at Shiri's Grove—Presbyterianism in Pennsylvania—The Scotch-Irish and Other Followers of Calvin—A Day of Social Enjoyment in the Woods.

The Presbyterian Reunion, or picnic, at Shiri's grove, Washington, Pa., yesterday, was a grand success in every particular. In point of numbers it was decidedly the largest gathering that has been in Washington county for many years, there being between eight thousand and nine thousand people congregated on the grounds. The assembly was announced by Rev. George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, who, we believe, was the projector and manager of the affair, was decidedly a social meeting, and the President deserves great credit for the excellent arrangements, as well as for the manner in which this reunion was conducted. As the heading of this report indicates the gathering was an assembly of Presbyterians, not confined to any one branch of that large and respectable denomination of christians, but including all the churches under that name, and all, we believe, were represented.

At half past seven o'clock a special train left this city which carried nearly one thousand persons to the gathering, and at 9:15 the regular train followed taking from this city and points along the road nearly as many more. At Mansfield the special train was met by a special train from Steubenville on which were several hundred persons, and the two trains were united at that point and proceeded to Washington where they arrived at 10 o'clock, A. M. About the same hour a special train arrived from Wheeling, on which were several hundred persons, and the people in all parts of the surrounding country, off the line of the railroads turned out *en masse* in their buggies, carriages and wagons, and by half past eleven o'clock the grove, which is without question one of the finest in the State, was litterally filled with human beings.

A large stand has been erected, and seats sufficient to accommodate at least six thousand persons arranged in a shady nook, and at the time above stated the greater portion of those present assembled there, when the meeting was called to order by President Hays, who, in his pleasant and winning manner, stated the object of the assembly, and announced that it was not the intention of those in charge of the affair to waste their time in speech-making, but to have a day of social enjoyment; but it was deemed necessary to have a few speeches, and these had not only been limited in number, but the speakers had been limited in time, each man being given ten minutes. He also stated that the board of managers had passed a resolution, which would be rigidly enforced, that no umbrellas or parasols should be kept hoisted in the assembly during the time occupied by the speakers, and he hoped that all those who were violating that resolution would conform to it at once, and, in an instant, all such obstructions were removed.

He then requested the Convention to sing "Coronation," which request was complied with, Mr. C. C. Mellor playing the accompaniment on one of the inimitable Mason & Hamlin organs, which was furnished for the occasion by Cottier & Co.

At the conclusion of the singing Rev. Dr. Brownson nominated Hon. J. K. Moorhead as President of the meeting, and there being no other nomination, he was elected unanimously.

Mr. Moorhead, on taking the chair, said that it was a new roll for him. It reminded him however of some political gatherings at which he had presided, in point of numbers only. He knew how to run a political meeting but did not know whether he could conduct this Presbyterian assembly properly or not. He would try, however, and with the assistance of the audience hoped to succeed.

Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., then offered an impressive prayer, at the conclusion of which Dr. Brownson nominated the following named gentlemen to be Vice Presidents of the meeting, which nominations were duly approved and announced by Chas. C. Beatty, D. D., Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, D. D., Rev. W. H. Leslie, Hon. T. R. Hazzard, Hon. J. W. Brown, and Hon. David Johnson.

The congregation then joined in singing "Come Thou fount of every blessing,"

at the conclusion of which President Hays reminded the assembly of the rule of the Managers prohibiting the hoisting of umbrellas.

PIONEER PREACHERS.

Rev. Dr. Stockton, of Cross Creek Village, was then introduced to the assembly as the first speaker. He said while he was not the oldest man in the county, he was the oldest Presbytery, he was the oldest minister, and was the oldest pastor in the synod, and for that reason he presumed, more than for any peculiar fitness for the task he had been selected to make a brief reminiseness of the most noted pioneer ministers in the Presbyterian church, in the Washington Presbytery. By common consent, he said Rev. Dr. McMillan stood at the head of the roll of honor. He was a man of great force of character. The speaker had frequently heard him reprove prominent ministers and noted Doctors of Divinity. On one occasion he had been very much annoyed by a minister preach, and at the close of the sermon Dr. McMillan, after complimenting the minister on his effort, said: "You have, however, one thing to learn about preaching." "What is that?" said the brother. "To quit when you are done," replied the Doctor.

Dr. Matthew Brown, President of the Washington College and pastor of the church in this city, was remarkable for two things: first for his skill and tact in managing students; and second for his indomitable energy and will. When he formed a purpose it must be accomplished if within the power of man to accomplish it. He had his excentricities, but he was a good man.

Rev. Joseph Patterson was another remarkable man, and he was also Rev. Elisha Curdy. Revs. Marquis and John Anderson who was the leader of the Presbytery in his day.

The assembly then sang the Hymn commencing

"'Tis the power of God full salvation to give."

Rev. D. M. B. McLean, of the U. P. church, was the next speaker introduced, and entertained the assembly for ten minutes in a most able and eloquent manner on the relations existing between the several branches of the Presbyterian church. His remarks were full of thought, expressed in excellent language and in the most forcible manner.

"Tell Me the Old, Old Story" was then sung by the congregation, led by Rev. Hays, with Mr. Mellor at the organ.

Rev. Dr. Jacobus, of the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, was next introduced. He entertained the audience during the time allotted him in speaking of the "backbone" of Presbyterianism, as Western Pennsylvania is called.

At the conclusion of his remarks the assembly sang Hymn 75, commencing:

"There is a gate that stands ajar,
And through its portals gleaming..."

Hon. John Scott, ex-U. S. Senator of Pennsylvania, was next introduced. He said that the invitation he received from President Hays, asking him to address the meeting said, "Ten minutes was full of Scotch-Irish as you please." After a brief compliment to President Hays for his pointedness and brevity, he said that he sometimes thought that we spoke too much of the land and too little of and not enough of the creed. It was a man's faith that made him a man. Germans, French, and others, with the creed of Calvin, make as good Presbyterians as the Scotch-Irish. The personnel of the Scotch-Irish had, to use a slang expression, "done" this Centennial year. The speaker then spoke of the Scotch-Irish as Presbyterians, and held that it was their Presbyterianism that made them what they were. Their force of character was their individuality. He said there was no religious creed so well adapted to our form of civil government as the Presbyterian. There was a danger in our government which he was not slow to repeat, and that was a want of thought on the part of voters, and if anything would save us, it would be the individuality of our citizens. The Government would be safe when every man who cast a vote cast it intelligent and for a purpose, and not blindly as many now did. The Scotch Irish *Presbytery* always voted for herself and thought for herself. Show him what God's will was and he would do it. His preacher might tell him what it was, but he would not do it until he had examined the Bible for himself, and ascertain from there what it was. He was self reliant, and he would found a state on the command, "Fear God and keep his commandments," and it asked for details would say as Jethro said to Moses, "choose ye good men, who are not covetous." This was sufficient constitution for him, yet if you would give him time he could and would write out as long a creed as any man. The address of which the above is but a brief abstract, was exceedingly interesting, and commanded the entire attention of the assembly.

The audience was then dismissed with the long meter Doxology and benediction by Rev. Dr. Beatty.

THE DINNER.

At the conclusion of the speech making the assembled multitude betook themselves to their baskets, and in a few minutes thereafter cloths were spread in all parts of the grove, around which the people were assembled in family groups, discussing the good things which they had provided for the occasion, while the officers and speakers of the meeting, including the representatives of the press, who had been elected secretaries, assembled around a table spread for their benefit by the good ladies of Washington, and partook of the best dinner ever served in a grove under like circumstances.

The remainder of the day was spent in social enjoyment, and when the time came for retiring all felt well pleased with the manner in which the day had been spent, and they will doubtless all look forward with pleasure to the time when another such opportunity for enjoyment is offered.

Trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad direct to the Camp leave Union Depot, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, daily (except Sunday), at 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 3:57 and 5:32 P. M. Returning to Pittsburgh, leave Camp at 7:10 and 8:45 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:45 P. M.

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POLITICAL MATTERS.

Doings of Various Local Republican Clubs.

At an adjourned meeting of the Twenty-first ward Republican club on Wednesday evening, the following sub-committee were appointed:

Finance—James Littell, Chairman; Jared M. Brush, Edward Smith, Mathew Edwards, W. J. Lafferty, Thomas M. Armstrong, Samuel Chadwick, Peter Dick, Jr., Samuel Holmes, Finley Torrens, F. A. Ple, Samuel Holmes, Finley Torrens, F. A. Ple, Samuel Sidebottom, D. H. Allerton, Dr. Vandevoort, B. Gillett, O. H. Allerton, Dr. Vandevoort, B. Gillett, O. H. Allerton, Dr. Vandevoort, B. Gillett, O